The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1873. VOL. LXXXVIII.—NO. 10.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The British Court to Go Into Mourning for Napoleon.

CHISELHURST CROWDED WITH TITLED PERSONS.

Appearance of the Dead Emperor.

THE FUNERAL TO TAKE PLACE ON WEDNESDAY.

French Army Officers Permitted to Attend.

A MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED IN ITALY.

Demonstration in Madrid in Favor of the Emancipation of Slaves—Battle with Carlists in Valencia—A War Cloud Bising in East India.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE DEAD EMPEROR.

LONDON, January 11.—The Prince and Princess of Wales will remain in strict retirement at Sandringham for a week, as a mark of respect to the memory of Napoleon.

Prince Napoleon and his wife, the Princess Clothida, Princess Mathilde, Paul Cassagnac, and a number of other Bonapartists, arrived at Chiselhurst, where an important Conference on the course to be pursued is expected to take place. Napoleon left two wills, one of which is in London, the other in Paris.

It has been definitely decided that the funeral of Napoleon will take place next Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. The royal family of England will be represented on the mournful occasion by the Prince and Princess of Wales. Prince Christian will also accompany the Ex-Empress Eugenie.

The body of Napoleon, embalmed, will lie in state on Monday and Tuesday.

The report that Empress Eugenie will issue a proclamation announcing her assumption of the regency during the minority of the Prince Imperial is denied.

The British Court will be in mourning from the 14th to the 24th of January for the late Emperor.

A dispatch from Paris says numerous officers of the French army have applied for leave of absence to attend the funeral, but they have in all cases been refused, excepting where the applicant was formerly connected with the Emperor's household.

LONDON, January 12.—A dispatch to the agent of the Associated Press from a friend of the Imperial family at Chiselhurst gives the following description of the scene there: The remains of the late Emperor have been placed in the coffin. The corpse is clothed in the uniform of a Field Marshal. The upper lip is bare, the moustache having been cut off to facilitate the taking of a plaster cast. The beard, which remains, is brown and bushy. The features are sunken and careworn, and have an expression of pain. The Cross of the Legion of Honor lies across his breast. The hands, which are ungloved, are disposed in an easy and natural manner, the right clasping the left. In the fourth finger of the latter hand is a ring with several diamonds, placed there by the Empress. A small silver cross, of exquisite workmanship, lies on the breast, and on the corpse are placed three sprigs of holly. Overhead a crown of violets is suspended. At the foot of the coffin is the brass camp bedstead on which the Emperor died. Seated on either side at the lower end of the coffin are a priest and a religieuse. The furniture of the room, as well as of the whole mansion, is simple and unostentatious.

The body will lie in state on Tuesday in the entrance hall of the chapel. The general public will not be admitted to view the remains. No change has been made in the time appointed for the funeral and burial as last announced. The ceremonies will probably begin about noon on Wednesday.

The Empress is overwhelmed with sorrow, and her prostration is so great as to alarm her attendants. The Prince Imperial does all in his power to comfort her. The Empress has received letters of condolence from the Emperor of Russia and the King of Italy.

Although none but relations and intimate friends of the deceased are admitted, Chiselhurst is crowded with visitors. Religious services were held this morning in the chapel, which was filled to repletion.

Princess Mathilde, Mm. Rouher and Pietre, and Drs. Conneau and Corvisart were present. Father Goddard attempted to preach, but was overcome by his feelings and compelled to leave the pulpit.

M. Benedetti arrived to-day at Chiselhurst, and was received by the Empress. M. Ollivier and Marshal McMahon are expected there to-morrow. Princess Murat and suite arrived this afternoon. Great numbers of people from France are expected to come to the funeral. The Southwestern and Southern Railways of France have reduced the rates of fare for the poorer classes attending the funeral.

It is reported that the Prince Imperial has already assumed the title of Napoleon IV. This report is doubtless incorrect, but it is true that the Prince is now addressed as "Sire" by all visitors at Chiselhurst.

The impression is gaining ground that the Empress died from the effects of chloroform administered to assuage his pain.

LONDON, January 12.—The will of Napoleon appoints the Empress, Cardinal Bonaparte and M. Rouher guardians of the Prince, now Napoleon IV.

The Court of Austria wears mourning ten days. The whole family is assembled at Chiselhurst, except the Cardinal, who will arrive on Tuesday.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

LONDON, January 11.—The total number of emigrants that left Liverpool during the year 1872 for America was 164,000.

FAILURE OF COTTON SPINNERS.

A dispatch from Manchester announces that several cotton spinners of that city have failed.

SPAIN.

EUGENIE'S MOTHER GONE TO CHISELHURST.

MADRID, January 11.—The Countess De Montijo, mother of the ex-Empress Eugenie, left here for Chiselhurst.

CARLISTS KILLED.

MADRID, January 11.—It is officially announced that the Carlist leader Freyola, and Palloc, a prominent federalist, were killed by Government troops.

The reported death of the Carlist Chief Castello was confirmed this afternoon.

BATTLE WITH CARLISTS.

A Carlist band roaming through Valencia encountered troops yesterday. After a short engagement the former were dispersed with a loss of thirty-two killed and thirty prisoners.

OPPOSITION TO EMANCIPATION.

The anti-Porto Rico Reform League of this city has signed a protest against the passage of the emancipation bill. Admiral Topete and Senor Bolouger refused to sign the protest.

DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOR OF REFORM.

MADRID, January 12.—A great popular demonstration was made in this city yesterday in favor of the proposed political reforms in Porto Rico and of the abolition of slavery. A long procession, with three bands and twenty banners, passed through the principal streets. Conspicuous in the line were the Turtulia and Progressista Clubs and the society for the abolition of slavery. The ranks were filled with Radicals and Republicans, and a considerable number of negroes took part in the demonstration.

CABLE FROM CADIZ TO CUBA.

The King has signed the concession to a Spanish company for a telegraph cable from Cadiz to Cuba by way of the Canaries and Teneriffe.

FRANCE.

ATTENDING NAPOLEON'S FUNERAL.

PARIS, January 11.—The *Gaulois* says that the only officers of the army who will be permitted to attend the funeral of Napoleon will be those who were attached to the household of the ex-Emperor during his reign in France.

AMBASSADOR AT THE VATICAN.

PARIS, January 11.—The *Journal Officiel* announces the appointment of Corcelles as French Ambassador at the Vatican, in place of Bourgoing, resigned.

THE EX-EMPEROR TO BE PERMITTED TO BE BURIED IN FRANCE.

PARIS, January 12.—It is said the French Government will permit the final interment of Napoleon's remains in France, if the funeral is made strictly private and the deceased buried as Ex-Emperor, not as Emperor. The ceremonies must be simply of a religious character. The President is understood to have conferred with the Minister of the Interior and Prefect of Police with the object of presenting the funeral, if it takes place in France, being made an opportunity for political manifestations.

CANADA.

CROWN TIMBER LANDS.

TORONTO, ONT., January 11.—In the Provincial Parliament last night the Commissioner for Crown Lands stated that the Ontario Government still owned 5,700 square miles of timber land in the Ottawa region, estimated to be worth twenty-five million dollars.

RAILWAY CONTRACT.

OTTAWA, CAN., January 11.—The 14th of January is the date fixed for the execution of the contract between the Dominion Government and the Pacific Railway Company.

THE ST. ALBANS RAID.

The Minister of Justice held an examination yesterday in relation to matters which have been a subject of inquiry by the Commission now sitting in Washington, principally in the matter of the St. Albans raid.

ITALY.

MONUMENT TO NAPOLEON.

MILAN, January 11.—Several newspapers of this city have opened a subscription for the erection of a monument to Napoleon. The papers refer to the fact that Milan was the first city liberated from Austrian rule by French troops under Napoleon after the battle of Magenta.

ROME, January 12.—The Municipal Council have adopted resolutions of condolence with Empress Eugenie.

The first subscription list for a monument to Emperor Napoleon, which was opened by the *Perseveranza* of Milan, already exceeds $5,000, and that paper reports subscriptions pouring in from all quarters. A national subscription for the same object has been opened at Venice.

EAST INDIA.

A WAR CLOUD RISING.

CALCUTTA, January 11.—The relations between the Porte and the dependency of Lahsa have become threatening, and there is excitement among the British Indian interests on account of the trade relations between the inhabitants of Lahsa and the British port of Aden, an important point on the overland route to India.

GERMANY.

NEW CATHOLIC CREED.

BERLIN, January 12.—The *Post*, in an article evidently inspired by the Government, says the proclamation of the dogma of Papal infallibity has created a new Catholic creed, and its believers should be treated in the same manner as members of other new religious societies.

RUSSIA.

A PRINCESS IN THE MATRIMONIAL MARKET.

LONDON, January 12.—A s ecial dispatch from St. Petersburg to the *Observer* says Count Schouvaloff has been sent abroad to negotiate a marriage between a Prince, whose name is not given, and a daughter of the Czar.

THE RIVERS.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours, ending 3 P. M., January 12, 1873.

OFFICE OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., January 12, 1873.

ABOVE LOW WATER.	FEET.	INCHES.	CHANGES. RISE.	FALL.
St. Louis	8	4	0	0.6
Pittsburgh	4	10	0	0.6
Cincinnati	23	0	0	3.6
Louisville	9	8	0	1.0
Wheeling	10	10	2	0.0
Nashville	10	2	0	1.0
N. Orleans	14	5	0	0.3

W. E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

MEMPHIS, January 12.—Clear and pleasant. River rising rapidly. Arrived—Jessie, White River. Departed—Thompson Dean, New Orleans, this evening. A considerable quantity of ice is running past.

EVANSVILLE, January 12.—Cloudy and mild; mercury 36 to 46. River fallen three inches. Prospects of rain. Ice growing thinner and nearly chopped up.

CINCINNATI, January 12.—River 22 feet 6 inches; falling rapidly, and a greater part of the coal fleet within a day of this port. Thawing rapidly; cloudy, misty, rainy; thermometer 46 at six o'clock evening. No danger is apprehended from the ice in the river.

CAIRO, January 12.—Arrived: Illinois, Columbus, 4 P. M. Departed: Tyrone, Nashville, 9 A. M. River risen 12 inches. Ice still heavy in the Ohio. Weather cloudy and warm.

ST. LOUIS, January 12.—River falling; has fallen about two feet since the decline commenced. Weather cloudy and mild. The thawing progresses briskly, but the ice gorge continues strong. The steamers Fisher and Chas are breaking the ice in the lower harbor, and had reached the foot of Plum street to-night. To-morrow probably there will be an open channel from the bridge piers to the iron furnaces at East St. Louis, through which coal can be taken to the furnaces.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 12.—River falling; 9 feet 8 inches in canal; 7 feet 8 inches in chute. Clear and pleasant this morning; cloudy and mild to-night; mercury ranged 40 to 50. Some ice still floating, but mostly porous and soft. The reported gorge at Madison is denied. The tow boat Oakland is breaking the ice at the head of the canal, preparatory to putting her tow through.

THE WEATHER.

Terrible Storm in Minnesota—Many Persons Frozen to Death.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., January 12.—A St. Paul dispatch says: The great storm of the past week resulted in a good many fatal casualties in this State. It was entirely unprecedented in its severity, and was so blinding that persons perished within a few rods of succor, when they knew in what direction to go. Three brothers, Charles, John and Stephen O'Neil, and Thomas and Michael Allen, each with two horse teams, started for Wilmar with wheat on Tuesday. They were found on Friday about ten miles out, two of the O'Neils and one of the Holdens frozen to death in the sleigh. The others were alive, but will scarcely survive. Five ox teams in the same train were also found frozen to death, and the drivers are supposed to have abandoned them and perished. A man was frozen to death by losing his way while going from the depot to the tank house at Herman station, the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. A little boy near New Ulm undertook to go home, but lost his way, and his body was found eight miles distant. A man was found yesterday near St. Peter, frozen. A good many other cases will undoubtedly be heard of.

The wind blew the snow so that it was impossible to see or foot in advance, and the storm came so sudden that it caught persons out, and they perished because they were unable to find the way.

RAILROADS.

Suit Decided Against the Erie Road.

PATERSON, N. J., January 11.—In the case of the Union or Casson Locomotive Works against the Erie Company, on a contract abrogated by Gould and Fisk, the plaintiffs recovered an amount of fifteen thousand dollars.

N. Y. CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER.

NEW YORK, January 11.—A meeting of the Directors of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad was held here to-day, at which it is understood action was taken concerning the mortgage on the road for forty millions. The bonds to be issued under the mortgage will be the form of security which the company will sell to lay the additional tracks.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY.

NEW YORK, January 11.—The sheriff denies the report that an attachment has been placed in his hands to seize the effects of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company in this city.

CASUALTIES.

Railway Accidents.

ST. LOUIS, January 11.—An express train on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern railway struck a broken rail, two miles north of Montgomery, at three o'clock yesterday morning, and the baggage car, two coaches and the Kansas City sleeper were thrown down an embankment, turning over entirely. Edgar Churchhill, of Pana, Illinois, had his collar bone broken and was otherwise seriously injured. Six or twelve other passengers were more or less hurt, but none seriously.

TERRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION.

EXPALA, ALA., January 12.—One of the flues of the boiler of the upward bound steamer Julia Saint Clair collapsed near here last night, scalding thirteen persons, mostly colored deck hands and firemen. One man died instantly, one was drowned, two mortally injured, and one badly scalded. Among the scalded is engineer Berry, who was also injured in the face.

UTAH.

Excitement Among Politicians.

SALT LAKE, January 11.—The new territorial appointments and expected changes continue to excite discussion. To-day's *Herald* warmly extolls Judge Mitchell, who succeeds Strickland, claiming him to be an honest, capable and upright Judge, and expresses surprise that the Government smiles so benignly upon this blighted portion of the country.

The *Tribune* continues extremely conservative, saying to-day that the influential conservative classes will no longer permit the radicals to carry away the situation. The vital interests of the country demand this. Thousands throughout the States are waiting to invest in our mines and pour in a population who will have no concern in the hateful past, but a deep interest in the prosperous future.

The *Journal* will reserve its criticism of Judge Mitchell until he has been tried in the balance.

A Poisoner Sentenced.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., January 12.—Mrs. Lydia Sherman, the reputed poisoner of three husbands and two or three children, but who was only convicted of manslaughter in the poisoning of her last husband, was sentenced to the State prison for life yesterday. She received the sentence with the utmost indifference, and at the conclusion gracefully courtesied her acknowledgments to the court. It is reported that she has made a thrilling confession of her crimes.

Ex-Comptroller Connolly's Trial.

ALBANY, NEW YORK, January 11.—The trial of Ex-Comptroller Connolly, of New York, for frauds, takes place this month. To-day an affidavit was filed by his counsel that he has a good and substantial defence.

PHILADELPHIA.

Constitutional Convention.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION ON FRIDAY.

Another Long Budget of Constitutional Propositions.

THE CONVENTION REFUSES TO APPOINT A COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL RELATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1873.

Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D., of the Presbyterian Church, in opening the session with prayer, invoked the Divine assistance that, among other things, the land might be delivered from that mercenary greed which was spreading like a pestilence and corrupting the very sources of political powers.

The convention resolved to adjourn over until Monday to afford members desiring to do so an opportunity on Saturday of attending the funeral of the late James Gowen, of Philadelphia, the father of one of the members of the body.

MEMORIALS.

By John P. Wetherill: From the Pennsylvania Peace Society, for the abolition of capital punishment, and that the provision for the appointment of the Governor as commander in-chief of the army and navy of the Commonwealth and of the militia be stricken from the constitution, together with the requirement upon the citizen for service in the militia in cases of necessity.

By Mr. Broomall: From the Woman's Suffrage Association of Pennsylvania, asking that the Constitution be amended so as to secure perfect equality of citizenship without distinction of sex.

NO ABUSES TOLERATED.

Mr. Harry White offered a resolution to compensate a page who had been appointed at Harrisburg in excess of the number of pages (five) authorized by the Convention.

The President declared the resolution out of order, remarking that on the previous day the chairman of the committee (Mr. Hay) had stated that the refusal to compensate was based upon the right determination of the committee not to recommend the defrayment of any expense where there was not a regular voucher.

The Chair also improved the occasion to suggest to the committee directly that upon such a trifling matter it was not worth while to break down the guards which had established for the protection of the treasury.

Subsequently, on a report from the Committee on Accounts, the sum was ordered to be paid.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

A large number of proposed amendments were submitted, and referred to appropriate committees. The most important were:

By Mr. Campbell: Section —. That married women shall have the same rights and powers over their separate property as if they were not married, and no woman, married or single, on account of her sex, shall ever be debarred from entering into or engaging in any lawful pursuit or calling.

By Mr. Mann: Representatives shall be distributed throughout the State as follows: The qualified electors of each county shall elect one member, and one additional member for every 35,000 voters, on the basis as determined by the preceding census of the United States; and in counties entitled to two or more members each voter may cast as many votes for each candidate as there are Representatives to be elected, or may distribute the same among the candidates as he shall see fit, and the candidates receiving a majority of said vote shall be declared elected.

By Mr. Parsons: That all female citizens of the Commonwealth, over the age of twenty-one years, who have paid taxes, and who have been assessed, shall have the right to vote at all elections for school directors, and shall be eligible to serve as school directors.

By Mr. Darlington: To provide for filling vacancies that may occur in the office of State Treasurer.

By Mr. Alricks: That hereafter no corporation shall be permitted to limit or impair by precontract its responsibilities at common law.

By Mr. Stanton: To prohibit any art or trade association or combination of mechanics or others from making limitations upon the number of apprentices that may be employed by any master or association for the purpose of carrying on any art, trade or mystery.

By Mr. L. C. Cassidy: That it shall be the duty of the Court of Common Pleas to exercise jurisdiction in all communities of fifty thousand inhabitants and upwards, dividing them into election districts of not exceeding two hundred electors in each, and vesting them with authority, in case any election shall show a greater number than one hundred electors in any district, to divide it, providing that the number of electors shall never be reduced below one hundred in each.

Also, abolishing in all cities containing over a hundred thousand inhabitants the offices of aldermen and justices of the peace, and substituting for them judges learned in the law, no one of them to be less than thirty years of age and a practising lawyer of the Supreme Court of the city; the same to hold jurisdiction as aldermen and justices of the peace, and to have summary jurisdiction in the manner that shall be provided by subsequent legislation. The compensation to be fixed by municipal authority.

By Mr. Broomall: requiring the publication by the State Treasurer, at least once in every three months, of a statement of the amount of the public funds, where the same are kept or deposited, whether on interest or otherwise, whether any profit has been made out of the same within the preceding three months, and, if so, what amount and to whose benefit it inured. Also to provide that the public funds shall, as far as practicable, be kept at interest for the benefit of the State, upon sufficient collateral security, to consist only of United States and State bonds.

By Mr. Hunsicker: that in all questions arising from the taking or damaging of private property for public use the right of appeal from any mode of assessment provided by the Legislature shall exist, so that the question shall be finally tried before a jury of twelve men, under the direction of the Court, as in other cases. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

By Mr. Purviance: Providing that for the purpose of electing Supreme Court Judges the State be divided into three districts, viz: the middle, the eastern and western; the Supreme Court to consist of nine judges, three of which shall be elected to each district, each elector in a district to vote for only two persons. The provision to take effect upon the expiration of the present judicial terms.

By Mr. Barclay: Providing that no railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property, or franchises with those of any other railroad corporation owning or running parallel or competing lines, and that in no case shall any consolidation take place except upon a public notice of sixty days to all stockholders; and that no railroad corporation shall issue any bonds of indebtedness except for money or labor actually received for the purposes for which the corporation was created, and that all stock dividends and other fictitious increases of the capital stock or indebtedness of such corporations shall be void; and that the capital stock of no railroad corporation shall be increased for any purpose, except upon giving sixty days' public notice.

By Mr. Lear: Requiring that no person shall hold any office of trust or profit in the State of Pennsylvania who shall be an habitual or professional gambler.

By Mr. Metzger: Excluding from the right of suffrage all persons convicted of perjury, bribery, or fraudulently voting, or corruptly influencing any elector at any election in voting for any candidate, and also excluding any election officer who has been convicted of corrupt practices.

By Mr. De France: Prohibiting the Legislature from passing any law limiting the amount of damages in suits against railroad companies doing business within this State for personal injuries or loss of life arising from the negligence of such roads while acting as common carriers.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Mr. J. M. Wetherill, of Schuylkill, moved that the Convention proceed to consider the amendment to the rules, previously submitted by him, providing for a new standing committee of nine members, to be called Committee on Federal Relations.

The motion prevailed, and the proposed amendment having been read, Mr. Darlington desired to have a statement of the reasons which were supposed to render necessary the creation of such a committee.

Mr. J. M. Wetherill, the author of the motion, replied that the country had but recently witnessed an interference by the Federal Government in the local affairs of a State. A State Government which had been erected under the auspices of the Federal authority, and which had received the endorsement of the people, had been completely subverted and overthrown by the arbitrary will of the National Government. He thought that that fact was of sufficient importance to merit the consideration of the Convention, and that the subject should be embraced within the scope of its duties. Whether or not it would be advisable for the body to express any opinion in connection with the relations of the State to the Federal Government, either by resolution or constitutional amendment, would be for that committee, if appointed, to consider.

A vote was then taken upon the adoption of the proposition to appoint the committee, resulting in the negative. The vote stood ayes 54, nays 57. The vote was not a partisan one, Messrs. Armstrong, Hanna, Littleton, Simpson, John Price, Wetherill and other prominent Republicans voting with the bulk of the Democrats in the affirmative, while Messrs. Campbell, Mott, Temple, and perhaps other Democrats, voted in the negative. At half-past one o'clock the Convention adjourned until Monday noon.

Destructive Oil Fire.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., January 11.—A Petrolia City special to the "Courier" says a fire broke out on the Wilson farm, and spread to adjoining wells. Four thousand barrels of oil were soon on fire. The burning oil spread over the ground, and soon covered four dwellings, including the Central Hotel, and also other derricks and engine houses, and the town was in great danger for some time before the flames were subdued. Property valued at over $20,000 was consumed.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Pennsylvania Politics.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

New Marine Hospital at Pittsburgh.

POSTAGE STAMP BIDS.

Important Pension Ruling.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

The Alleged Kansas Bribery Case.

THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

Thomas Equestrian Statue

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 12, 1872.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Prominent Pennsylvanians in the city say that the leading manufacturing interests of the State, as well as her well known capacity for giving leading majorities for the Republican party, will surely be recognized by General Grant in making up his next Cabinet. Senator Scott is strongly favored by his Pennsylvania friends for the position of Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. John Allison, of Mercer county, at present Register of the Treasury, has given general satisfaction in the discharge of the duties of that office. He is not an aspirant for other honors, being content with what he has.

THE ITALIAN MISSION.

A change in our legation to Italy has been for some time in contemplation. The State Department has been dissatisfied with Minister Marsh, but not so much so as are most American travelers, judging by complaints which are continually being sent. Mr. Marsh appears to regard the position he occupied to be a leading savant and scholar, as sufficient excuse for the ordinary courtesies or even duties of resident Ministers should be required of him. He has now been for sixteen years in the diplomatic service. Probably our legation at Rome is the most inaccessible of any on the continent. American traveler, as the Minister quite generally pleads ill health for not receiving. The Consul-General has for years past, been, except on ceremonies and to sign papers, the acting Minister. The correspondence has been quite vigorous since November 1st, mainly by telegraph.

THE ALLEGED KANSAS BRIBERY CASE.

The Senate Committee on Elections to-day proceeded with the examination of witnesses in the Caldwell Senatorial case. Jonathan Hammond, who had been examined before the Kansas Legislature, testified that George Smith told him if he had any need of money to procure the election of Caldwell, to call on Simcock, who was at Topeka, in Caldwell's interest. Witness had no pecuniary interest in Caldwell's election, but was in favor of it, because he thought Caldwell could bring the Kansas lands into market. Sneed, a member of the Legislature, said something to the effect that he would vote for Caldwell for two thousand dollars. Witness went to see Simcock in order to make an arrangement, but he was not to be found. Simcock never complained of not having received money. Witness testified as to see Finney, another member of the Legislature, being influenced to vote for Caldwell, asking two thousand dollars for his vote. Witness communicated with the above gentlemen, substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificate of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

ELECTIONS.

BANK.

OFFICE OF
EAST END L. I. AND IMPROVEMENT TRUST CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA., January 10, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SIX (6) Directors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner Penn and Frankstown avenue, on TUESDAY, January 28, 1873, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.

JAS. G. WYLIE, Vice President.

WYLIE AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
PITTSBURGH, January 10, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF NINE Directors of this Bank, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 152 Wylie avenue, on TUESDAY, January 21, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M.

jan7:all W. W. SCOTT, Cashier.

NATION SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
ALLEGHENY, PA., January 7, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Nine Directors of this Bank, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on the FOURTH MONDAY (20th) in JANUARY, 1873, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

jan8:tho S. GEORGE, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF NEMENIA INSURANCE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA., January 6, 1873.

ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for thirteen Directors of this company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, in the First National Bank Building, MONDAY, January 13, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

jan7:tho T. BRENTSWEARINGEN, Secretary.

MASONIC DEPOSIT SAVING BANK,
PITTSBURGH, PA., January 6, 1873.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANnual election for thirteen Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 135 Smithfield street, TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 10 and 12 M.

jan7 GEO. C. MCLEAN, Cashier.

NATIONAL TRUST CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA., January 3, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR thirteen Directors of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

jan3:td JOS. F. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK OF ALLEGHENY.—An election for SEVEN DIRECTORS of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

jan3:tds H. A. SPANGLER, Cashier.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, January 7, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 P. M.

jan7:td S. P. HOGUE, Treasurer and Secretary.

CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., December 26, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the BANKING HOUSE on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

dec27 J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, PA., December 24, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS for this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

R. K. WILSON, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 14, 1872.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 33 Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1873, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

W. MCCANDLESS, Cashier.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 14, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the Banking house, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A. LONG, Cashier.

MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 12, 1872.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH,
December 30, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at the office, 423 Penn street, on MONDAY, January 13th, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

jan2:15 J. J. ALBERTZ, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL INS. CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA., January 8, 1873.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 42 South Diamond street, Allegheny, on MONDAY, January 13, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

jan7 JNO. E. SIEVERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CASH INSURANCE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, January 7, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at its office, Dilworth Building, No. 22 Fifth avenue, on MONDAY, January 13, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

jan7 JNO. F. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO.,
No. 61 Ohio street,
ALLEGHENY, PA., Jan. 6, 1873.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL ELECtion for Directors of this Company to serve the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, January 13th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

jan6:70 GEO. D. RIDDLE, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, January 3, 1873.

ELECTION FOR TWELVE DIRECTORS, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue, on MONDAY, January 13, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

jan3:155 WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 67 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, January 3, 1873.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at its office on MONDAY, the 13th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

jan3:90 C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
IRON CITY MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF PENNA.,
No. 108 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA., December 31, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, January 13th, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JACOB EBERT,
dec31:34 Secretary.

United States Mail.

PENNSYLVANIA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 1, 1872.

Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of March 3, 1873 (to be decided on or before March 20, 1873), for conveying the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1876, in the State of PENNSYLVANIA, on the routes and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified.

(Bidders will examine carefully the forms and instructions annexed.)

The attention of bidders is called to the 4th section of the Post Office appropriation act of March 3, 1871, which requires that *all bids of $5,000 and upward shall be accompanied by a check or draft of not less than five per cent. of such bid.*

Railroad routes not advertised.

2598 From Palm, by Hosensack, Dillingersville, and Vera Cruz, to Emaus, 11 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Palm Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Emaus by 11 A. M.;
Leave Emaus Wednesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Palm by 4 P. M.

2610 From North Wales to Montgomery Square, 3 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Montgomery Square, and making close connection with mail trains.

2700 From Nescopeck, by Heller (p. o.), Wapwallopen, Hobbie and Dorrance, to Slocum (p. o.), 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Nescopeck Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Slocum by 7 P. M.;
Leave Slocum Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at Nescopeck by 12 M.
Proposals invited for an additional trip on Wednesday.

2747 From Jackson Corners to Phillipsburgh (p. o.), 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Phillipsburgh.

2778 From Ulster to Ghent (p. o.), 2¼ miles and back, once a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the post-master at Ghent.
Proposals invited for twice and three times a week service.

2858 From Kerrsville to Mount Rock, 2 miles and back, twice a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Kerrsville.
Proposals invited for tri-weekly service.

2897 From Lewistown to Strode's Mills, 6 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Lewistown Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 p. m.;
Arrive at Strode's Mills by 6 p m.
Leave Strode's Mills Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Lewistown by 3 p m.

2703 From Mount Union, by Aughwick Mills (p. o.), Shirleysburgh, Orbisonia, and Shade Gap, to Burnt Cabins, 25 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Mount Union daily, except Sunday, at 8 a m;
Arrive at Burnt Cabins by 3 p m;
Leave Burnt Cabins daily, except Sunday, at 4 a m;
Arrive at Mount Union by 11 a m.

2919 From McIntyre to Ralstone, 2 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at McIntyre.

2960 From Baldwin, by Petrolia, to Brady's Bend, 7 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Baldwin daily, except Sunday, at 11 a m;
Arrive at Brady's Bend by 1 p m;
Leave Brady's Bend daily, except Sunday, at 4 p m;
Arrive at Baldwin by 6 p m.

2988 From New Derry to Derry Station, 2 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at New Derry.
Proposals invited for six-times-a-week service.

3034 From Mount Washington to Pittsburgh, 2½ miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Mount Washington.

3108 From Callensburgh to Sligo, 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Sligo.
Proposals invited for six-times-a-week service.

3117 From East Hickory to West Hickory, 2 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at East Hickory.

3192 From Venango to Woodcock, 2½ miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the possmaster at Woodcock, and in close connection with mail trains.

3213 From Orwin to Tower City, 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Tower City.
Proposals invited for six-times-a-week service.

3215 From Elk Run to Mainesburgh, 5 miles and back, once a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Elk Run.
Proposals invited for twice-a-week service.

3218 From Decatur to Sorrdoville, 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Decatur.

3228 From Wellersburgh to Barrailville (p. o.), 2 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Wellersburgh.

3227 From Adrian to Cowansville, 2¾ miles and back, twice a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Adrian.

3232 From

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smith field Street.

JOSIAH KING, ... N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON, ... D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

Terms for 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum $10 00
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Do. for 3 month 2 50
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By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier 15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 90½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 52f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 112½@112¾.

THE two gambling schemes got up to aid the "Public Library" of Louisville, netted to that institution, according to a report of the managers, which may or may not be true, the sum of $128,848.44. The tickets sold yielded one million one hundred thousand dollars, the difference of nearly a million of dollars being consumed in expenses of advertising, premiums to agents, etc. The sum gained to the Library will in the end prove a more serious loss to the people of that locality than the books will a benefit. It has made gambling somewhat respectable, and attracted to its demoralizing chances thousands who perhaps will rue the day they laid their first dollar on the turn of the library lottery wheel.

THE interpellation signed by a large number of the members of the Prussian Diet, presented recently, asking by what authority of law public journals had been prosecuted for publishing the Pope's allocution, has a significant aspect. It shows that the Imperial power is likely to be closely and jealously watched, and any departure from the strict letter of the law—no matter what the pretext or the occasion—will be questioned, and if possible, prevented. Emperor William, under the advice of the wily Bismarck, is not, however, apt to be caught in any trap that might lure less discreet men. He doubtless has guarded his actions in this important and exceptional matter by the force of law, and has taken no step which will likely have to be retraced. The event is only significant in that it exhibits a desire on the part of the members of the Diet to proceed cautiously, and does not indicate a counter-movement in opposition to the measures of the Crown directed against the Pope for his recent ill-timed allocution.

SENATOR CALDWELL, of Kansas, unless all reports misrepresent him, stands a good chance of expulsion from the United States Senate. The committee of the latter body on Privileges and Elections have commenced to investigate the charges of bribery and corruption in his case, and have subpœned a large number of the leading citizens of Kansas to appear and testify. It is said that ex-Governor Carney has written a letter in which he states that he knows of the payment of large sums of money by Mr. Caldwell and his friends for votes, and expresses a wish to make oath to this before the Committee. It is high time that this disreputable manner of electioneering is stopped, and our Legislative bodies purified by the expulsion of persons guilty of procuring their elevation by such pernicious means. It is a singular fact, however, that whilst corruption of this nature is often publicly charged, and the people thereby led to believe that it exists to an alarming extent, it seldom turns out upon investigation to have any other foundation than the excited suspicions of defeated and disappointed partisans. We hope this may prove the case in the present instance.

THE International Steamship Company—a Pennsylvania organization, the stock of which is largely held in this city—is now thoroughly equipped and ready for business. The design of the company is to run a line of first-class steamers between the ports of Philadelphia and Antwerp. Four of these having been built and made ready for sea, the company have applied to the Postmaster General for the contract for carrying the mails, and we understand the latter has consented to avail himself of the advantages they will afford. The company intend erecting a dock at the junction of the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers, where immigrants arriving, westward bound, will at once be transferred to the cars of the Pennsylvania railroad, free from the depredations of land-sharks and others who have made the depot at Castle Garden, in New York city, a very plague spot to many a confiding though ignorant foreigner. The number of the company's vessels will be increased to seven, when weekly trips will be made. At present they will make two trips each month. It is a source of pride and gratification that at last our State is to have a line of first-class passenger and freight ships running between our own ports and Europe.

LOCAL OPTION.

On the third Friday of March, or on whatever other day the annual municipal elections are held, the voters of every county of this State will decide by ballot, the question whether licenses shall be hereafter granted "for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof." If there is a majority "against license," then the courts or boards of license commissioners are prohibited from issuing any license for the sale etc., until the decision is revoked at a subsequent election, and such elections are provided for every three years. If a county votes against license, the licenses already granted become void on the first of next April, and the Treasurer of the county is required to refund to the holder of any license the money paid therefor. Under the provision of the law for the vote to be taken on the day of the annual municipal election, Clearfield county has already decided the question, and on Tuesday next an election will be held in Beaver Falls and in New Brigiton, the local election in those boroughs taking place on that day and the remainder of Beaver county in March. The vote in Clearfield was significant, when it is remembered that it is one of the strongest Democratic counties in the State, and that the Democratic members of the Legislature opposed the option law, in a body. Of the thirty-one election districts in Clearfield nine gave majorities for license and twenty-two against, the vote of the county standing, "for license" 926, "against license" 1,406—majority against 480. This is less than half the full vote of the county, it running to five thousand and over in closely contested elections.

It seems to be conceded that there will be a majority against license in nearly every county of the State. Those mentioned as doubtful are Allegheny, Philadelphia, some of the eastern mining counties, and others, as Lancaster and Berks, where there is a heavy German population in the country as well as in the towns and cities. But we would not be in the least surprised if every county in the State voted "against license," and Pennsylvania thus became the scene during the ensuing two or three years of further experiments as to the efficacy of prohibition as a remedy for the terrible evils of the liquor traffic. If the people decide against license, we suppose the penalties for selling liquor, ale, wine, or beer without license will remain in full force, although this point is contested by the opponents of the law. Of course the law will be a dead letter if there is no punishment for its violation. In the New England States, where positive prohibition has been tried, the laws for the enforcement have been of the most thorough, and, in some instances, arbitrary character. A State constabulary has been created, in distrust of the zeal of local officers, and invested with ample powers in making searches for and seizures of forbidden liquids. There will be no such machinery in this State, at the start, for the enforcement of the "local option" law, and its efficacy, we believe, will depend in a great measure on the earnestness of the friends of temperance and prohibition in fighting its battles in the courts and elsewhere. In the rural districts, where the evils of intemperance are measurably light compared with the flood of misery and crime, that it carries in its train in great cities, there will not be much difficulty in enforcing the law with the ordinary appliances. We know counties where prohibition is now almost an accomplished fact, owing to the refusal of the courts to grant licenses. But it is in cities and their suburban districts, where the evil is greatest, that there will be the utmost difficulty in enforcing prohibition, for that is what a refusal to grant licenses amounts to in theory.

While admitting that this legislation springs from an unselfish and humane desire to crush out the greatest source of human misery that affects the State and nation—the prolific parent of vice, crime, insanity and pauperism—yet we cannot but regard it as an experiment, the success of which remains to be demonstrated. It is due to the moral sentiment of the State that this experiment should be made, and we shall watch its progress with the greatest interest, if not with the hopeful view of the more enthusiastic of our temperance friends. In New England, prohibition is declared a splendid success by its advocates, and an absurd failure by its opponents. The truth probably lies in the golden mean. But our population is of a different character from that of the east, especially in our towns and cities, where we have a large foreign class, Germans particularly, who from infancy have been accustomed to the use of light wines and beer as part of their daily food. It is here will be the greatest difficulty in enforcing the law, should the anti-license proposition carry. There is a question of revenue also involved, but we regard it of secondary importance when compared with the untold evils inherent in the liquor traffic, for which prohibition is urged as a curative.

To be perfectly frank, the great danger of the adoption of the prohibition principle, as it seems to us, is to induce the advocates of temperance to trust too much to legal enactments, and to relax their efforts in the line of moral suasion. If they find the withholding of licenses is not so fruitful in good results as anticipated, they will be too apt to rush off to the Legislature for more stringent laws and more thorough police supervision. In this way they will come to regard the placing on the statute books of additional laws as a substantial triumph for their cause, without much thought as to whether these laws are supported by a public sentiment that will secure their enforcement. If every citizen who votes "against license," would actively assist in securing the arrest and punishment of those who sell liquor without license, we would have no doubt of the success of what we have styled an experiment; but we all know this will not be the case, but that nine-tenths of the voters will deem their duty discharged when they deposit their ballots, leaving the disagreeable task of enforcing the law to a very small portion of its supporters and a police that will be serenely indifferent.

REMOVE THE TAXES.

The Governor, in his last message, calls the particular attention of the Legislature to the onerous burdens imposed upon the chartered institutions of the Commonwealth, and particularly those intended to develop the mining and manufacturing resources of the State. In granting charters to corporations which are not clothed with *exclusive* privileges no greater burdens should be imposed than ordinarily attach to similar industries of a private nature. There ought to be no decided difference between the taxation of a corporation with the same privileges, as are given under general laws to private investments of a similar character, as such a discrimination would tend to seriously impede this kind of investments. Where a company is organized with *exclusive* privileges the thing is different, as is the case with railways and some other kinds of shares. Capital, when seeking investment for the purposes simply of manufacturing, asks for a charter in order to escape personal responsibility on the part of the shareholders, and not for any other privilege that is not enjoyed by investments made under general laws, such as or dinary partnerships. Why then should the former be taxed at a higher rate than the latter? There are good reasons for seeking chartered privileges in order to assemble together large amounts of capital, which could not be secured if each shareholder was individually responsible for the whole investment. A man will invest in a company of one million dollars capital which promises to pay dividends, if he can do so by not involving his fortune in a greater amount than his share of the capital, who would hesitate if he were to become individually responsible for the whole amount of the liabilities of the concern, and thus great enterprises may be instituted for developing the mining and manufacturing resources of the State.

But under the present laws the discrimination is greatly against the State institutions, often by this means preventing investments from which the State indirectly, and the people, would derive large benefits. We cannot state the case more plainly than the Governor has done in his message, and we republish his words on the subject, as follows:

Heretofore on several occasions I have invited the attention of the Legislature to the importance of adopting a more liberal policy towards those citizens who are engaged in industrial enterprises which employ large numbers of workingmen, and tend to develop the resources of the Commonwealth. Involving great risks, and requiring for their successful conduct a large amount of capital, these operations have been in the main conducted by means of associations, organized under the general laws which regulate the incorporation of manufacturing, mining and improvement companies. These laws, while they resemble in their principal features the liberal systems in force in other States, fail in their ostensible purpose of encouraging manufacturing, industry, because the privileges they grant are enormously burdened with taxations.

This may be illustrated, by supposing the case of twenty persons, who each subscribe five thousand dollars to the stock of a company organized for the purpose of producing oil, or mining ore or coal, or manufacturing cotton or woolen goods, iron or steel, or any other commodity. The fund thus created must be expended in lands, buildings and permanent improvements, *which are liable for all purposes to the same extent as if they were owned by an individual operator.* In addition to this the company must pay a bonus of one fourth of one per cent. to the Commonwealth *upon its stock amounting to the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.* It is thereafter liable to an annual tax upon its capital stock at the rate of *one half mill for each and per centum of dividends made or declared.* In case of no dividends having been made or declared, *then three mills upon the appraised value of the stock. Also, a tax of three per cent. upon the entire amount of earnings or income, to be collected of the company on the interest paid to bondholders and other creditors.* (For all these taxes, see act of May 1, 1868.)

An individual, wealthy enough to furnish a hundred thousand dollars in similar business, would be wholly free from these exactions. The State imposes none of these burdens upon him. It does not keep an espionage upon his business, or demand from him sworn statements of his annual profits. It discriminates in his favor against the association of small capitalists which it professes to encourage. And without sharing in any of the stockholder's risks, it makes itself a partner in their profits and follows them with a grasping hand, and a never-ceasing official vigilance of an inquisitorial character over their affairs.

Such conditions are unknown to the laws of New England, New York and other rival manufacturing States, which, without exception, carefully prohibit duplicating of taxes upon their own industry. Stock in manufacturing companies is generally taxed by them at its value, like other personal property, but first the value of all real estate represented by the stock is deducted, and made taxable like the property of other individuals in the region where the lands are located. It is by such liberal provisions that these States have fostered their industries and maintained a monopoly of capital and supremacy in manufactures.

The western and southern States, for many years our customers, are beginning to be our rivals; and desiring to draw to themselves the benefits flowing from diversified industry, they are enacting the most liberal laws for the encouragement of corporate and individual efforts to establish manufactories. And in addition to this, towns and cities are giving large subsidies to secure the erection of mills and factories within their limits. Notwithstanding the discovery of large bodies of coal in the western States, and their close proximity to vast masses of pure ores, Pennsylvania would still possess at least equal, if not superior, attractions for the investment of capital, were it not for her oppressive tax laws; all of which have a tendency to drive capitalists beyond her borders to seek locations less burdened for their investments.

Nothing but very strong necessity could justify such a variety of taxes upon the same thing. And if any justification ever existed, I believe it to exist no longer. The time has come when, with proper diligence in collecting and economy in expenditures, the State can well afford a reduction of taxation; and legislation in that direction should be such as to relieve the undue burdens of taxation from every form of productive industry.

There are other taxes which can well be removed at this time by the Legislature, and the opportunity to do so ought not longer to be deferred; but this matter appeals with great force to that body, now in session, and we earnestly hope it will receive full attention, as it is fraught with great interest to the material development of the State's resources. It will be a sad day for Pennsylvania, when, through injustice and oppression of this character, the capital which is here and should remain here, is driven to seek investment in other and more favorable places. We cannot conceive of a better or more wise suggestion in the interest of our growing manufactures than this one of the Governor, and we add our cordial approval of it thus early. We have for a long time been aware of the greater facilities afforded for organizing manufacturing companies in other States, and we have frequently alluded to the fact, while we deplored it, or the apparent necessity for it. Our State debt is now reduced to such an inconsiderable sum, compared with our resources, that these serious and damaging burdens can with propriety be removed, and we therefore trust that the recommendations of the Governor in this regard will be speedily adopted, and our industries be thereby relieved. Unless we are greatly mistaken, such action will largely increase the number of our mining and manufacturing companies, which must increase the resources and the general revenues of the people as well as the State. The policy is a wise and a timely one, and we hope soon to be able to record its adoption. No possible detriment can flow from it that we can conceive of; no injury can result to any of our large interests, already in operation; but, on the contrary, great good to the whole State must follow, while at the same time, simple justice will be meted out to many of our present useful but struggling corporations. We could write a volume on this subject, but we deem it unnecessary, as the Governor has made it so plain that none can err; it remains now for the Legislature to act and give to his wise recommendations the authority of law.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

The Garden for Women.

There is nothing better for wives and daughters, physically, than to have the care of a garden; a flower pot, if nothing more. What is pleasanter than to spend a portion of every passing day in working among plants and watching the growth of shrubs, trees and plants, and to observe the opening of flowers from week to week, as the season advances? Then how much it adds to the enjoyment to know that your hands have planted and tilled them, and have pruned and trained them—this is a pleasure that requires neither great riches nor profound knowledge. The daughter who loves home, and would seek to make it the best place for parents and brothers, is willing to forego some morning calls for the sake of leisure for the cultivation of plants, shrubs and flowers. The advantage which women personally derive from stirring the soil and inhaling the morning air, are freshness and beauty of cheek and brightness of eye, cheerfulness of temper, vigor of mind, and purity of heart. Consequently a girl is more cheerful and lovely as a daughter, more dignified and womanly as a sister, and more attractive and confiding in all the home relations, from her love of these beautiful pets.—*Western Rural.*

How to Get Plenty of Eggs.

A correspondent of a poultry paper says, referring to plenty of eggs:

It has long been known to milkmen that wheat middlings and bran are about the best of any feed to make a cow give milk; why not the best, then to make the hens lay eggs? I tried it, and since then have had no trouble. My mode of preparing the feed is to mix about two parts of bran with four of middlings. In the morning I wet up with water about four quarts of the mixture in a large tin pan, taking pains to have it rather dry, though all damp. This I set in a warm, sunny spot, south of their shed, and they walk up, take a few dips, don't seem to fancy it like corn, and start off on a short hunt for something better, but always coming round in a short time, for a few more dips from the dish of bran. There is little time during the whole day but one or more are standing by the pan, picking at the bran. I am careful to mix for them just as much as they will consume during the day. At night, just before they repair to the roost, I throw them about a pint of shelled corn, well scattered so that each one can get a few kernels. If your hens don't incline to eat this feed at first, sprinkle a little Indian meal on it. I would like all who complain of not getting eggs to try my plan, and I think they never will be sorry.

Killing and Dressing Poultry.

As much, if not more, depends on the manner of killing poultry as in the dressing to have it look fit for market. Too much caution cannot be used in this branch of the business. One mode of killing fowls, (instead of wringing the necks, which we deprecate,) is to cut their heads off with a single blow of a sharp ax, hang them up by the legs, and allow them to bleed freely, and pluck their feathers immediately while *warm.* The French mode, which is highly commended, we think far the best, as it causes instant death without pain or disfigurement, and is simply done by opening the beak of the fowl, and with a sharp-pointed and narrow-bladed knife, make an incision at the back of the roof, which will divide the vertebrae and causes immediate death, after which hang the fowl up by the legs till the bleeding ceases, and pick it while warm, if you desire the feathers to be removed. With a little care the skin of the fowl does not become as torn and ragged as it does in the old-fashioned way of scalding. Another thing, the flesh presents a better and more natural appearance when not scalded.

Care of Canary Birds.

We know the ladies will thank us for the following suggestions for the health and comfort of these pretty little feathered pets: Hang the cage where the drafts do not strike the bird. Give canary and rape seed, plenty of fresh water, cuttle-fish bone, and clean gravel on the bottom of the cage often. Also, give the birds fresh water to bathe in every day. After they have bathed, remove the dish, which should be shallow. The room should not be over-heated. A little pepper occasionally regulates them. Do not give them cake or sugar. When moulting, feed them on rape seed, slightly moistened. Hard boiled eggs and crackers grated are excellent. Bad seed will kill birds. Cabbage and sweet apples are good for them, and now and then an egg. With moderate care the little songsters will repay your attention with sweet notes of joy.

Own Him and Love Him.

"There are ten million dogs in the United States," says an exchange, with an air of injured innocence. Perhaps the writer of that plaint never owned a dog; perhaps it was somebody else's dog that bit him; perhaps a valuable portion of his apparel was rent from him at the garden gate by an indiscriminating dog owned by his sweetheart's "pa;" perhaps it was his neighbor's dog that kept too keen a vigil over the master's orchard or watermelon patch in boyhood's days, and thus sowed the germ of his deep-rooted prejudice. Come, now, this howl against the dog is ungenerous. You have only to own one in order to love him. There are bad ones, of course, but the proportion of vicious dogs is so small as to put our own race to the blush. Make an estimate, if you dare.—*Chelsea Public.*

Work in the Horticultural Departments.

There is seldom a month in which something can not be done towards advancing the spring work. There are many mild days when things which were neglected in the fall can be attended to. There is now plenty of time for reading, and no good gardener will fail to provide himself with suitable books and papers to employ his mind during the long winter evenings. New horticultural books are published from time to time, upon different subjects, most of which contain some items of interest, and are worthy of a careful perusal. During mild days, rubbish, which often collects around the barn and out-buildings, may be taken away, thus making the house and grounds look as if they were properly cared for.—*Agriculturist.*

The Toothache.

Two years ago, says F. Barillet, in *Revue Horticole*, one of my friends would try the effect of cutting a piece of the stem of the Araucaria imbricatal; and taking some of the sap (resin), which has the appearance of a white paste, and which is compact, he made a little ball of it, which he placed in the hollow of the tooth. Some hours afterward the pain ceased, and the substance which still remained in the tooth answered all the purposes of the best stopping. Since that time the sap (resin) has become very hard; not only has it never moved, but my friend has not since experienced the least pain.

WHIPPING WOMEN.

The Horrors of a North German Bastile. The Rod, the Ratan and the Dark Cell—Affecting Statement of a Tortured Girl—The Tormentors Brought to Justice.

Recent disclosures concerning the management of the North German Criminal Prison, at Botzew, show that the unfortunate prisoners have been treated with almost appalling barbarity by the warden, Louis Bassewitz, and his mistress, Louisa Rasch, the matron of the female department. Not only have men been flogged there, and subjected to all sorts of other tortures, worthy of the fiendish ingenuity of an Apache chief, but delicate women have been whipped upon the most futile pretexts. Such was the terror which the threats of Bassewitz and Madame Rasch struck into the hearts of the poor victims that few or none of them ventured to prefer complaints against their inhuman tormentors, and but for the courage of a spirited French girl, who was sent to Botzow at the instance of her jealous mistress, on a charge of having stolen a valuable shawl, to this day the horrors of the North German bastile might have been unknown. The revelations which Alice Bernard, the French girl, made after her release from confinement, led to an official investigation. She showed the investigating officials the indelible marks of numerous floggings which she had received from Bassewitz, who had sometimes administered to her forty blows on the bare back with a ratan half an inch thick. Painful as these floggings must have been, Alice Bernard said the sufferings caused thereby was slight in comparison with the exquisite torture of the rod with which Madame Rasch had frequently belabored her bare limbs upon the most insignificant violations of the rigid prison discipline. The rod itself was nearly four pounds in weight, and consisted of innumerable small birch twigs, held together by an iron band. Madame Rasch, a powerful woman, had often given her female victim fifty strokes with this terrible rod, and when the indescribable pain, as the latter descended on her bare hips, resistibly wrested agonizing screams from her, the severity of the punishment was increased by the harridan, who seemed to be infuriated by the cries of the helpless sufferer. "Had I not," exclaimed Alice, "been upheld by the sense of my innocence and the stern desire to avenge my wrongs, by bringing to justice that man and matron, I would have dashed my brains out after being four or five hours within the walls of the prison. I was sent here for one year on a charge of larceny, which has since been proved to be entirely without foundation. After my arrival here I was immediately turned over to Madam Rasch, who pushed me into a small, dark room, in the middle of which stood a curiously shaped wooden arm-chair. She rudely pressed me into it, and, with leather straps, fastened my arms and legs to it.

"I was so frightened that my heart beat audibly. She then pulled my hair down, and did it so carelessly that she hurt me. I uttered a faint cry, whereupon she struck me in the face. I may have struggled a bit to free my hands, this seemed to enrage the matron greatly. She almost hissed out, "Wait, you hussy, you shall catch it for this." She then quietly cut off my hair, with my head it almost bald. I could not help crying. She then ordered me to strip off my clothes, and when I had done so she suddenly pushed me toward a door covered with a linen curtain. It was the bath-room, and I fell hard into the cold water, hurting myself severely against the wooden steps. The matron then pulled me out of the bath, and rubbed me off with a coarse hempen towel. Without saying a word she pushed me to the wall, and fastened my hands and my feet in two iron rings in the wall and floor. I was petrified with terror, not knowing what new horror was in store for me. I was shivering with cold, my skin having been partially dried. Madame Rasch went into an adjoining room and returned with the rod. Before I had recovered from the fear with which that terrible instrument filled me, the matron began beating me with it on the back and the hips. Oh, I never experienced such dreadful pain in my life, and I hurtle into lend cries of despair. But she did not desist. My agony seemed to lend additional strength to her arms, and I fainted away, unable to bear the torture.

"How long she beat me after I fell into a swoon I cannot tell. When I came to I was dripping wet. The matron had thrown a pail of cold water over me. I was almost delirious when she began rubbing my smarting skin anew with the coarse towel, and I cried again, but the fierce threat of further bleeding silenced my voice. The matron said that, having shown so obstreperous a spirit, she would lock me up for twenty-four hours in the dark cell. After I had put on the prison garb, she hustled me into an absolutely dark hole, where I sank down in utter exhaustion on wet and moldy straw. Next morning Miss Rasch brought me a tin cup of water and a slice of stale brown bread. I was so sick that I was unable to eat. I could hardly stir. In the evening I was taken to a regular cell, and fell into a fever. I tried to tell the doctor how I had been treated. He ordered me to shut my mouth, and said that in case I should manifest still further a refractory spirit I should be disciplined again.

"Altogether I was seven months in the prison, and during that time received the rod eighteen times. I was a prey to such despair that I often begged the matron on my bended knees not to torture me any more, as I was not strong enough to bear so much punishment. But she birched me only the more frequently. One day, in my misery, I began to cry and sob, when Bassewitz whipped me cruelly with a ratan. I told the doctor this, and he remonstrated with the warden, whereupon Bassewitz repeated the infliction. Many other women in the prison were treated with equal barbarity. Every morning I heard, with a shudder, the screams of the girls as they were birched." The poor girl who had suffered all these atrocities was a native of Toulouse, and had been a governess before she was sent to prison. Her revelations have caused the Government to order the arrest of the guilty parties, and there is reason to believe that they will speedily get their deserts.

CHAMPAGNE.

A Delicate Bath for Infants—Delicious Wines Not Susceptible of Transportation—The Still Champagne the Best.

In Champagne new-born babes are washed in Champagne wine, and, after baptism, the first thing the little stranger tastes, as it enters home on return from church, is a glass of the oldest Champagne wine which the family can procure. In Champagne still, not sparkling, wine is the favorite drink; and, really, the ordinary still Champagne wine is not to be despised. I have living near me a vintner who sells the ordinary still champagne wine for 12 cents the quart bottle. I do not pretend it is equal to Lord Mayor's Chandon, but it is an excellent wine, full of delicious champagne flavor. How little foreigners know of French wines, and where to get them. Foreigners think that when they have exhausted Bordeaux and Burgundy and Champagne, they have reached the end of delicious French wines. How many other delicious wines there are in France, many of which are too delicate to be brought even to Paris! The least jolting of a railway car destroys them. May be, one of these days, I shall tear leaves from my note book of pedestrian excursions in the less-known wine districts, and tell what liquid rubies and topazes and opals I have quaffed under peasants' thatched roofs. What wealth those poor folks' possess in vineyard, silk-house, orchard, dairy, poultry yard! I know many wealthy people in the United States who are not so well off.

To return to my muttons—by the way, let me mention an odd French proverb: "Ninety-nine sheep and one native of Champagne are one hundred stupid animals." In Champagne you are never offered sparkling wines. Still wines, sometimes so old it is really nectar, is the only wine drank by the inhabitants, who consider it pure wine; while the sparkling wine they consider an artificial, a manufactured, a doctored beverage. Marshal d'Artalgnan wrote, in 1750: "I do not care for sparkling wine; what I want is a clear, fine wine, with a great deal of the Champagne perfume." President Bertin der Rocheret, who sent his Epernay wine to the great Versailles, replied to their complaints that his champagne did not sparkle as other champagne wine did: "Foam destroys in the best wines that which they have best in them; it gives some merit only to wines of inferior quality; foam is the characteristic of beer, chocolate, and whipped cream, but not of wine." I confess, nevertheless, that I think the foam the best part of Champagne wine. A good bottle from Moet & Chandon's cellar, iced till it is of sherbet consistency, helps a good dinner on to merit the superlative adjective, and often gives fools some semblance of sense. A dinner without iced, sparkling Champagne is a house without windows.—*Correspondent Chicago Tribune.*

A SMUGGLING DODGE.

Attempt to Cheat Custom Houses.

There seems to exist in the human mind a strong temptation to cheat custom-houses, and manifold are the devices to which at this desirable issue. We hear of ladies lining their corsets with lace, securing it in the hems of their dresses, or converting it for the time being into stuffing for chignons. Now and then there are trunks with false bottoms; and bottles attached to the waist and worn pannier fashion. Cigars are packed in book boxes, strapped in railway rugs, or made up in hampers with other things outside. All these little games have, however, been far outstanced by a knowing personage, who will be a caution in future. For some months the employes of the octroi, or city toll of the Porte Vaugirard of Paris, observed every evening at nightfall an elegant dog-cart, driven by a gentleman of irreproachable toilette. At the back sat a groom, with the most correct English physiognomy, his arms crossed on his breast, a stand-up collar, and looking as grave as a charge d'affaires in signing a treaty. The forman question: Have you anything to declare? was always answered in the negative, and the vehicle passed on. It happened, however, a day or two back, that, by some awkwardness on the part of the driver, the cart caught on the boundary of the road, and, though it was not overturned, the shock was so violent and so sudden, that the gentleman, losing his balance, was flung out upon the ground. The employes at the gate hastened to rise and assist the sufferer. During this time the groom had not moved from his seat. "Come," said one of the men. The groom preserved a dignified silence. "Come down," said they angrily, "don't you see your master is hurt? Is he drunk or stupid?" The groom preserved his English sangfroid, and the employes, giving him a shake, discovered, to their unutterable astonishment, that he was made of zinc, and contained 150 litres of cognac!—*Boston Courier.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinsey, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Ailworth, F. Ebaugh, G. Follansbee, Jesmus Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John D. Bailey, Solicitor.

A REMARKABLE CASE.
Strange Stories Concerning a Woman.
In one of the rural districts of Lancaster county, says the *Inquirer* lives a woman aged about sixty-five years, who, for the past five years has been an invalid, and whose present condition is the most remarkable. During her previous life she has borne, by no means, an enviable reputation, and strange stories are rife in the community concerning her former life. The most current of these is one to the effect that years ago, she, with the aid of her brother and mother, in order to conceal the birth of a child, roasted it alive in an oven. This and many others are circulated, and gain credence from her present condition. More than a year ago, after having been a helpless invalid for about four years, she arose one day in her bed, and in a firm voice said: "In this condition I must remain for a thousand years, though there come famine and starvation, yet will I never live or die." With a spasmodic twitch and convulsive movement, her limbs were doubled up in the most intricate manner, and she sunk back upon the bed, where she has since remained speechless, and unable to move. Whether her silence is to be attributed to a visitation of Providence or to stubbornness is not known. Her appearance is described by visitors to be most fearful to behold. Her limbs are twisted about her in a wonderful manner, and her facial expression is almost demoniacal. She refuses to take food in the presence of others, but as soon as they leave the room, devours with the greatest avidity whatever is set before her. What renders her case still more remarkable are the facts that her brother, years ago, committed suicide, and that her mother lingered a helpless invalid for nearly thirty years.

Most Important Notice.
We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day.
DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.
JAMES IRVIN,
No. 203 Third avenue.
Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street.
Lung examinations daily.

BOWERS' ENGLISH GLYCERINE.
Glycerine has been before the public but a little over a decade, and its discovery is comparatively recent. It would be difficult to mention a substances which has obtained a wider application in the arts and manufactures of the present day. Its value for the pharmaceutical preparations and all affections of the skin is now universally known and recognized, and hence it is desirable that true and genuine compounds of Glycerine be placed before the public.
Also, fresh drugs and Patent Medicines of all kinds, sold at the lowest rates. The largest stock in the city.
JAS. E. BUHNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. Penn and Sixth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE
HOMESTEAD BANK
AND LIFE INS. CO.,
For the Year ending the 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1872, published in accordance with requirements of the Act of incorporation.

ASSETS.

Cash	$ 23,374 48
Bonds and Mortgages on property sold by Company	281,767 28
Other Mortgages and Notes	11,114 50
Real Estate at net cost	319,478 44
Real Estate, unsold Lots at 60 per ct. on current prices	209,960 00
297 Shares of Company's Stock	15,592 50
Due from Stockholders	2,827 00
Due from other persons	8,394 55
Accrued Premiums	14,630 00
Leasehold of Office	2,200 00
Furniture	772 80
	$880,114 67

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$314,708 40
Bills Payable	396,716 69
Accrued Interest	10,438 60
Claims under Life Policies	3,000 00
Value of Outstanding Insurance	23,000 00
Amount due Depositors	6,750 78
Due to other Persons	415 00
Contingent Surplus	$754,941 47 125,173 20
	$880,114 67

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 7, 1873.
The undersigned Auditing Committee have examined the above statement and find the same correct.
JAS. McAFEE,
A. W. PULLOCK.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
County of Allegheny. }
On this 8th day of January, 1873, before me the subscriber, a justice of the Peace for the City of Pittsburgh, personally came Andrew Patterson, Secretary of the Homestead Life Insurance Company, who being duly sworn doth depose and say that the above Statement is correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
ANDREW PATTERSON, Secretary.
Sworn and subscribed before me,
PETER KREUTER, Alderman.

DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors of the HOMESTEAD BANK and LIFE INS. CO. have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS a share on the Capital Stock subscribed, to be credited as payment on account by the several stockholders.
A. PATTERSON,
JANUARY 7, 1873. Secretary.

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE M. L. I. & IMPROVEMENT TRUST CO. OF PITTSBURGH, JANUARY 1ST, 1873.

ASSETS.

Real Estate and Buildings	$130,544 93
Bonds, Mortgages and other Securities	146,249 08
Office Furniture	1,022 27
Due from Banks	187 18
Cash	23,578 63
Total	$310,522 09

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$145,272 40
Due Depositors	67,260 39
Amount unpaid on Real Estate unsold	73,765 43
In trust and Insurance Reserve	23,317 62
Net Earnings	28,406 25
Total	$310,522 09

The above is a true statement.
BENJ. C. FARKE, Treasurer.
The undersigned STOCKHOLDERS, appointed to examine into the affairs of the Company, certify that they have Audited the Accounts, counted the Cash, examined the Security's, and find the foregoing statement to be correct.
F. H. NEVIN, JR.,
JOHN A. PRINCE,
A. HAYS,
JOHN McKAIN,
S. M. RAYMOND,
JANUARY 3d, 1873. Committee.

Third Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of SEVEN AND ONE-HALF (7½) PER CENT. out of the net earnings for the six months, ending the 31st inst., on the amount of Capital Stock paid in. This dividend payable on and after the 15th inst., in cash on full paid shares, and credited to account on all others.
J. H. MILLER, Secretary.
JANUARY 2d, 1873. jan6:7s

Faber & Van Doren,
3467 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.
M. B. Cochran & Co.,
121 LIBERTY ST., COR. FIFTH,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
IRON AND WOOD
Working Machinery,
AND
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.
Have in store a full stock of Deane Steam Pumps, Judson Governors, Sash and Door Machinery, &c., &c., forwarding promptly attended to. oct8-MWF

Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,
NO. 141 WOOD STREET,
Have a large assortment of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, and the latest novelties in
Photograph and Picture Frames
which they offer at reasonable prices.
Fine Mantel and Pier Glasses
a Specialty. de18-MWF

Hazard Powder Company's
SPORTING AND MINING POWDER.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by KEG or CAR LOAD.
AT LOW PRICES.
Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Negotiate Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Collections executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
W. E. VARKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for Sale at par and accrued interest $1,0,000 Birmingham Market House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. $10,000 South Pittsburgh School House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. Free from Taxes.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
D. E. DAVIDSON, W. R. BROWN,
W. RANKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN H. AYER, A. M. BROWN,
J. H. BORLAND, R. H. PALMER, Jr.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN ..... $ 500,000
SURPLUS FUND 200,000

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. E. Schmertz, E. E. Kost,
Charles Meyran, Thomas M. Carnegie,
George McCrea, Henry Dalmeyer,
Jos. Eichbaum, Ralph Ellison,
Percy Roll.

W. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamers afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, London-derry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand, in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
SATURDAY, January 11, 1873. }

The banks are steadily becoming easier, and the tone exhibited is still more cheerful. Most of the good paper is now directly taken by the banks. That which is left over the private bankers in some way manage to take care of, and although as yet a full loaf is not in all instances attainable, most all those who have fair credit are able to get a sufficiency to comfortably carry them over, and the opinion pretty generally prevails that by the first of February the monetary condition will be comfortable and easy. Congress is moving in financial matters, and before long will put through some scheme that will animate the country with confidence and cause trade and commerce to become once more active and prosperous.

In real estate there are some signs of returning briskness. Property on the South Side seems to be in demand, and is changing hands rapidly.

Loan stocks are asked for, but no sales of any great importance are being made.

The New York Bank Statement, herewith appended, is a fair one. While loans decrease, deposits go up:

Loans, decrease,	$2,168,100
Specie, decrease,	3,061,000
Deposits, increase,	3,633,400
Legal tenders, decrease,	268,700
Circulation, decrease,	152,200

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: The money market here yesterday continued to be quoted easy, but a good deal of paper that the holders considered first-class could not be placed better than about 12 per cent. The market, however, was very quiet, and certain other paper was negotiated as low as 8 per cent.—10 per cent., however, was the current rate for the class of paper that a fortnight ago could not be placed better than at 15 per cent. This shows a substantial relief. These quotations of 8 to 10 per cent. have reference to what is termed first class collateral loan and commercial paper. Loans on call on Government collateral are quoted at 6 to 7 per cent. The best feature of the money market just now is that there is no pressure to get money, a state of things that is sure to bring down rates, for of all men, none are more desirous of keeping their capital all the time at work than the money lenders—they desire high rates when they can get them, but will not long hold their money idle in the hope of getting higher.

The Manchester (Eng.) *Courier* of the 20th ult., says: The failure is announced of Messrs. Wiseman, Dunlop & Co., of this city and London, commission merchants in the India trade. Their gross liabilities are stated to be upward of £200,000, but of this sum it is understood that not more than £42,000 to £45,000 will be owing in Manchester. The immediate cause of their failure is the stoppage yesterday of Messrs. W. J. & A. W. Adams, of London, merchants in the Cape trade. Messrs. J. A. Simpson Sons & Co., whose failure was announced yesterday, employ nearly 900 hands in all branches. Their establishment, known as the Park-lane Mills, contains upward of thirty pairs of mules, comprising 46,870 spindles, a considerable number of throstle spindles and 800 looms.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., banker and brokers, No. 56 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Saturday.
U. S. 6s—1881,	112¾
5-20—1862	113
5-20—1864,	113½
" 1865	114¼
" 1867,	114½
" 1868—coupons,	114¾
10-40s,	110¼
Currency 6's.	112¾
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central,	103½
Erie,	93¾
Michigan Southern,	92¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh,	89
Rock Island,	109½
North Western, Common,	80¼
Pacific Mail,	71¾
Western Union Telegraph,	83½
Ohio & Mississippi,	30¼
Union Pacific,	36¾
Toledo & Wabash,	73¾
Fort Wayne,	92
Adams Express,	95
American Express,	60
United States Express,	80
Harlem,	119¾

Messrs. Gilbough, Bondt & Co., brokers and bankers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central,	97
Reading R. R.	97¾
United Co's New Jersey	122
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	34¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	57¾
Philadelphia & Erie	27¾
Lehigh Navigation,	58¾
Pittsburgh City 6's	101
A. V. R. R. 7.30's	91
Central Transportation	10¾

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
SATURDAY, January 11, 1873. }

APPLES—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and the market is quiet and unchanged; sales in a jobbing way at $2.50@3 per bbl. for quality.

APPLE BUTTER—45@55c per gallon.

BEANS—$2.50@3 per bushel.

BUTTER—The market is well supplied and dull, though prices are unchanged; we continue to quote prime to choice roll at 30@35c; it would be hard to work off at any price in consequence of the low price of lard.

BROOM CORN—The demand continues light, but prices are unchanged; sales within the range of 4@6½c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged at 4½@5c per lb.

CARBON OIL—Is quoted at 28c free on cars at works, and 35c additional for small lots.

CHEESE—The market is quiet, but good stock is held at full prices; we continue to quote prime Goshen at 16½@17.

CIDER—Unchanged, $6@7 per bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$7.50 per case in first hands, and $8 in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

DRESSED HOGS—Quoted at 4½@5½c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand continues very light; prices remained the same unchanged: Dried Apples, 4½c; Peaches, halves, 7½c; Blackberries, 10@11c; Pitted Cherries, 20@22; unpitted, 4@5c.

FEATHERS—Are in some demand, and, in consequence, are still maintained; 36@55. Limed are in good supply, and continue to arrive freely, but prices are without quotable change; 25@30.

FLOUR—There is a continued good local demand and trade, and the market is quiet and firm, and the market is firm, though prices remain unchanged; $7.75@8.25 for spring wheat, and $8.50@9 for winter, including the range of yesterday's dealings, as reported dull, and the advices from New York, Chicago and Milwaukee of a similar character, and quiet, notwithstanding our market is quoted firm, there is no inclination of an advance. Rye flour, $5.25.

GRAIN—The receipts of all kinds of grain continues very meagre, and with very light stocks, and an average demand, prices are firm, though not quotably higher. We understand that the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad has been unable to receive to forward to Pittsburgh in the West for some time past; this road has been crowded with business for several months, and it has always been found necessary at this season of the year to get in a very large amount of grain that has been delayed for some time in consequence of the severe pressure of business. Wheat continues scarce and sells readily on arrival at full prices, $1.45@1.50 for good to choice red. Oats also in very limited supply and quoted firm at 44@46, as to quality, and many dealers are unable to satisfy the immediate wants of their patrons. The receipts and offering of Corn are also very light, and prices firm, but unchanged; we last at 60, on track, and 62 free in elevator—offered at 3 to 4c per bushel less to arrive. Ear Corn is selling in a jobbing way, at 60@65, and shelled is unchanged; 55@56 for fair to prime spring, and 95@1 for full. Rye is still quoted at 85@90, buying and selling.

GROCERIES—Trade continues very quiet, and the market is unchanged and without change, little that is really important. There is a moderate demand for Coffee and the recent advance is well maintained, and the market is unchanged. New Orleans Molasses in steady demand and prices are well maintained.

SPICES—Pepper, 22c; Allspice, 20c; Nutmegs, $1.35; Cloves, 55c; Ginger, 25.

RICE—Carolina, 8¾@9c; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@76c.

HAY—Baled continues to arrive pretty freely, and with scarcely an average demand and stocks accumulating, prices are weak, though not quotably lower; we continue former quotations: $25@30 per ton, according to quality, with dealers prefer storing to accepting present prices, feeling pretty confident, as navigation is again suspended, that the market will soon stiffen.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

LARD OIL—Is quoted at 70@75c for No. 2; 90@95c for No. 1. Extra, 70@75c. No. 2, 60.

ONIONS—$2.50@3.25 per bbl.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $1.15@1.20 per cwt; Middlings at $1.30@1.50, according to quality. Corn Meal, $1.30@1.35.

NAILS—Standard brands 12c.

PELTS—Sheep Pelts, $1.10@1.35.

POTATOES—Sales in a jobbing way at 85@90c per bushel.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens, fresh receipts, 10@12c; Ducks, 13@14; Turkeys, 18@20.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13½c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 7½c; Plain Shoulders, 6½c; Bacon Sides, 9c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 12c; Dried Beef, 15c; Mess Pork, $16.50; Prime Mess Pork, $15.50; Hams, 12@13c; Leaf Lard: in tcs., 8½c; half bbls, 9¼c; pails, 10. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.75 in kegs, $5.40.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¼@3½c.

SEEDS—Timothy is in rather better demand, and we are reported sales, in a jobbing way, at $3.75. Flax Seed is in steady demand and sells on arrival at $1.60. Clover Seed is quiet; quoted nominally at 6½@7c. Hungarian, $1.50. Millet, $1.50.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8¼c.

WHISKY—Highwines quoted at 92@93 cents.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY. }
SATURDAY, January 11, 1873. }

CATTLE.

The market closes strong with the pens entirely cleared, and yesterday and to-day the supply was not equal to the demand; as compared with the early part of the week, prices are favorably 25c per cwt. Trade was rather dull up until Thursday afternoon when it was discovered that the supply would not be large as was expected, and those buyers who bought early in the week got the cheapest cattle, while those who held back—and it is often the case—in hopes of a decline had to pay the most. There was a larger number buyers in attendance here for several weeks preceding, and once they commenced to take hold, after having discovered that it was useless to hold off any longer, the work progressed lively, and from that until the close everything put on sale was soon picked up, and that, too, as we have already stated, at an advance of fully 25c per cwt.—in some instances more. The sales for the week footed up something like 2,000 head or about 400 more than the week preceding; this demonstrates that trade was better, and the volume of business larger, but not quotably so, but for the scarcity of stock. Furthermore, the feeling on the part of operators generally is more cheerful, indications are that trade will be for immediate future will be more satisfactory than it has been for some time past.

Rising: Sales among the drovers may be noted: 100 good north-western Ohio steers 1,412 lbs, at $5.25; 18 do fair, 1,230 at $4.60; 19 good, 1,217 lbs, at 5.62; 9 good 1,300 at 6.25; fair 1,200 from Chicago, at 5½. John McArdle, a well-known Pittsburgh butcher, came grunting in with a prime to extra steers at an average of $52.90 per head, and Roddy Maynes purchased 115 for same point, on which count him in the aggregate $5000 or $51.20 per head.

QUOTATIONS:

Prime, 1,400@1,500, steers,	6 75@7 00
Prime, 1,200@1,300 lbs, steers,	6 00@6 50
Good, 1,000@1,100 steers,	5 00@5 50
Thin steers and heifers,	4 00@4 50
Old cows, stags and bulls,	2 50@3 50

HOGS.

The hog market has been very firm during the past twenty-four hours, and prices have still further advanced; the arrivals have been light all the week, up to this morning, and owing to the limited supply, the situation has been, and is still in favor of the seller; and then, again, the advance and Chicago is now without a doubt a stimulating the market here. The supply of Philadelphia hogs was unusually light, but after the sale over the Pennsylvania Railroad to-day of the Philadelphia dealers bought in Baltimore, one firm is said to have run quite a number of cars into Philadelphia from Baltimore, or equal to 4,30 live weight, which was cheaper than the same grade of hogs could have been bought here. However, as we have already stated, the demand was somewhat in excess of the supply in the home market all week, hence there has been a steady advance all the way through, until prices, at the present writing, are higher than they have been for weeks. We make no change in our quotations of last week, and look for a still further rise. Following may be regarded as the ruling quotations:

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SHEEP.

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Prime fine wool, 90@100 lbs.	6 25@6 50
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CORN—Common, 80c; Prime, 85c; Fancy, 90c.

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OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
SATURDAY, January 11, 1873. }

The market for both crude and refined continues very much depressed, and what is worse still there is but little prospect of a change soon for the better; the combination project does not seem to work as smoothly as anticipated, though some of its friends are still hopeful of its ultimate success. Crude is still quoted at $2.35 per bbl at Parker, equal to about 6½c per gallon. We notice in the arrivals within the past week that several lots of crude have been consigned to Cochran's yard, from which it is evident that some one has commenced to tank oil; yet while it seems to be generally conceded that prices are not likely to go much lower, there are but few who have sufficient confidence in the article to put their money into it—they are apprehensive that they might possibly be obliged to hold it for some time, and then take it for less than they put it in for, hence the limited amount of trading out of the investment. There seems to be a general disinclination on the part of moneyed men, not engaged in the business to have anything to do with petroleum, and it is owing we presume to the fact that nearly every man that touched it in former years came out at the little end of the horn; and while there might be money in taking oil at present prices, and in the end of course for those who are engaged in any other branch of business to stick to it and let petroleum severely alone.

There is no export demand for refined and trade, therefore, is very much depressed; the home trade is also very light, and prices have still further declined in sympathy with the raw material; we are reported sales at three car-loads at works—the lowest price we have had to record for several years.

Oil barrels are reported dull and lower; city make barrels quoted at $2.00—no country make in market—nominal at $1.85. The business also is depressed in sympathy with the oil business.

Receipts crude this week	24,161 bls.
" last week	17,796 "
" Jan. 1 to date	53,956 "
" same time, 1872	29,454 "
Exports refined this week	6,666 "
" last week	6,679 "
" Jan'y 1 to date,	14,759 "
" same time, 1872	25,410 "

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill Under Discussion—Ten thy Argument on the Payment of Judgments for Cotton Captured During the Rebellion—Paying Railroads for Transportation while in Default to the Government.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, January 11, 1873.

RESUMPTION OF WORK ON THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE.

On motion of Mr. W. R. ROBERTS the Secretary of the Treasury was instructed, if not incompatible with the public interests, to order the resumption of work on the New York post-office.

The House then, in Committee of the Whole, took up the

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The pending question at adjournment yesterday was an amendment offered by Mr. Smith (New York) forbidding the payment of judgments of the Court of Claims for cotton captured before Jan. 1, 69, except special appropriations are made for them.

Mr. GARFIELD (O.) replied to Mr Smith's speech of yesterday, repelling the idea that any judgments had been paid by the Secretary of the Treasury, except in compliance with the law. He cited the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court, to the effect that the receipt of pardon relieved claimants of all difficulties in regard to their loyalty, that wherever the United States Government holds property which it has forcibly seized, it holds it only as trustee, and must restore it.

Mr. SMITH did not ask the House to throw itself in the teeth of the decision of the Supreme Court, but if the Supreme Court was of the opinion that a disloyal claimant like Love, of Georgia, who was a Confederate Loan Commissioner, who had already recovered $474,000, and Lamar, of Savannah, will be paid, he submitted that at least it should be on the report of those judgments to Congress, as the country should know that in the McArdle case Congress had deprived the Supreme Court of jurisdiction. He admonished Congress, the Supreme Court and the Administration that the people were behind them, determined that loyal people should be paid first.

Mr. PORTER expressed his satisfaction at hearing the Court of Claims arraigned for not being loyal, because if there ever was a court supervisorially loyal, it was the Court of Claims, which had at its head as Chief Justice the "Drake amendment."

Mr. PERCE opposed the amendment as being an attack on the South. He showed the various stages of proof which claimants had to go through in order to get not the full value of cotton, but the net proceeds of it paid into the Treasury, which in some instances did not amount to one-fourth of its value. The question whether they should then be compelled to come before Congress and have their claims passed upon by partisan influence. He appealed to all Southern representatives to vote against the amendment.

Mr. HAWLEY (Conn.) sustained the amendment, and said that he wanted every judgment of this kind reported to Congress, so that Congress might exercise its discretion, whether it would pay these claims in preference to the claims of loyal men.

Mr. SARGENT denied that the cotton embraced in these claims had been seized after the close of the war and during a time of peace. There was therefore no justification for its seizure or withholding payment from its owners.

Mr. SHELLABARGER said the way of meeting the difficulty was to remit the Court of Claims to the position in which it originally occupied, that of really being an Auditing Committee of Congress to audit claims presented to Congress; its findings being nothing more than information on which Congress was subsequently to act. The bill left the Court of Claims back to that in order to escape the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court in reference to the rights of amnestied persons.

Mr. MAYNARD argued in favor of extending the privileges of the Court of Claims to this class of claimants until the first of January, 1874.

Mr. MERRIAM offered an amendment repealing the law giving jurisdiction over these cases to the Court of Claims, but on a point of order being raised by

Mr. SARGENT, the amendment was ruled out. He argued in support of Mr. Smith's amendment.

Mr. BINGHAM opposed the amendment, and argued that the only remedy was the repeal of the law. That could not be done on an appropriation bill.

The amendment was further opposed by Messrs Harris, Beck, McIntyre and Farnsworth, who argued against the idea of subjecting the judgment of the Court of Claims to be passed upon by Congress. It would be like appealing from Philip sober to Philip drunk.

Mr. SMITH denied the statement made by Mr. Sargent that these claims were for cotton seized after June 30, 1865. By the express terms of the amendment no claim could be considered from its operation. Such claims were now authorized, not by the Court of Claims, but by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Finally the debate was closed and the amendment rejected, there being only 38 votes in the affirmative.

Mr. RANDALL offered an amendment providing that no money should be paid to any railroad company for transportation of mails or troops while such company is in default for interest on bonds issued by the Government.

Mr. SARGENT made a point of order that there was nothing in the bill to which the provision could apply.

The Chairman sustained the point of order and excluded the amendment.

Subsequently Mr. RANDALL found an item for contingencies in the War Department, and the point of order against it was overruled.

Mr. HOLMAN moved in amendment to the amendment by repealing the law under which the Pacific Railroad companies were relieved from the necessity of allowing charges against the Government for transportation to be withheld from the amount of interest paid by the Government on bonds given or loaned to the companies.

Mr. SARGENT made a point of order against Mr. Holman's amendment. It was ruled out of order.

Mr. HOLMAN appealed from the decision of the Chair, but the decision was sustained by a large majority.

Mr. SARGENT opposed Mr. Randall's amendment, and argued that even if it were adopted, it would only be applicable to an item of twelve thousand dollars, to which it was attached, and would not be otherwise binding on the executive. He denied that it was the policy which relieved the Pacific Railroad companies was got through in a surreptitious manner, as is charged by Mr. Randall.

Mr. MAYNARD declared that the section referred to has been read in the House to-day the first time, and that the House had known nothing whatever about it. Every dollar withheld from the Treasury under it had been wrongfully withheld. He argued that the section should, if, it should be repealed by a direct provision of law, blotting it out of the statute book as a measure which was never there rightfully.

Mr. BECK, whose name had been mentioned in connection of the names of Messrs. Dickey and Logan as on the Committee of Conference through which the section referred to had become a law, said he did not recollect having signed the Conference report, but he expressed the opinion that the section complained of was only carrying out the plain provisions of the law organizing the Pacific Railroad Companies. He suggested that the discussion go over for the present, until he should be able to look into the matter.

The suggestion was concurred in and the Committee rose.

REFUNDING DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES.

Mr. L. MYERS (Penna.) presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia for a law to refund the amount of differential duties on merchandise in French vessels on the 30th of October last.

At 4:20 adjourned.

POLITICAL.

Missouri Democratic Senatorial Caucus.

ST. LOUIS, January 12.—The Democratic Senatorial caucus met in Jefferson City last night with closed doors, and the result was not known until a late hour. The rules which were adopted to govern the caucus required a majority of all the Democrats and Liberal Republicans in the Legislature to nominate. The number necessary for a choice, therefore, was sixty-six; that no name in nomination could be dropped until after the tenth ballot, and all nominations must be made previous to that ballot. The first ballot stood: Bates 23; Frank P. Blair 20; Anderson, 15; Napton 9; Reynolds, 4; Burch, 2.

No material change occurred until the eighth ballot, when Coleman, of St. Louis, and Edwards, of Jefferson City, were nominated, and Hale's vote was reduced to twenty-four.

Previous to the ninth ballot Maj Rollins and Col. Vest were nominated, and the vote stood: Blair, 24; Phelps, 27; Bogy, 26; Anderson, 12; Napton, 6; Vest, 17; Rollins, 4, and Reynolds, Edwards and Coleman 1 each.

Intense excitement followed this ballot, and several motions to adjourn were lost by a small majority.

Governor Woodson's name was proposed, but withdrawn on its being announced that he would not be a candidate under any circumstances. The names of George Cockerell, Col. Broadhead, and two or three others were then proposed, when, after a good deal of discussion and much excitement, the caucus adjourned to 3 P. M. on Monday.

Fire at Freeport, Pa.

CINCINNATI, January 11.—The *Chronicle's* special says the planing mill of Snyder & Baum, at Freeport, Pa., was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $25,000, partly insured.

Death on the Gallows.

ATLANTA, GA., January 11.—Barnes and Burston, negroes, were hung at Jefferson yesterday for rape. The former confessed. The latter asserted his innocence.

Killed by a Falling Tree.

ST. MATTSVILLE, N. Y., January 11.—Last night Mrs. Otis Crain and three children were killed by the falling of a tree.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The iron product of Missouri in 1872 was 126,622 tons.

—Fifty-six deaths from smallpox occurred in Boston last week.

—A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Brunswick, Me., on Saturday morning.

—Last week at a mill in Harding county, Ky., a boy named Crume, sixteen years old, got a heavy shawl and was wearing it. It caught in the machinery and he was horribly crushed and mangled, dying instantly.

—On Thursday morning a small boat drifted past Columbus, Ky., containing two dead men sitting in a sitting position, with head drooping, and lying down. The boat was surmounted by a number of heavy ice, so they could not be seen. It is supposed they were above, but got [illegible].

NEW YORK.

The Credit Mobilier Scandal.

Patent Straw Paper Swindle—Narrow Escape from a Railway Horror—Bill of Exceptions in Stokes' Case—Reduction in Price of Nails and Spikes—Military Reunion.

NEW YORK, January 11, 1873.

PATENT STRAW PAPER SWINDLE.

The *Journal of Commerce* editorially calls the the attention of the press of the country to a covert attempt to again revive the patent straw paper swindle in Congress. The dodge now attempted is in a proposed amendment to the patent laws now before Congress, in which the following clause occurs: "No extension granted prior to the passage of this act shall be held invalid, by reason of the fact that the certificate of extension was not annexed before the expiration of such patent." The *Journal of Commerce* says there is no other case to which this amendment will apply except to revive the old French Meiller patent straw paper swindle, defunct five years ago. This amendment has been read twice, and in a few days will be put upon its passage. The effect of its passage will add one cent to every pound of paper purchased by newspaper publishers.

NARROW ESCAPE.

The express train from Albany to New York, on which Governor Dix was a passenger, narrowly escaped being thrown over an embankment twenty feet high yesterday afternoon. The engine, tender and baggage car were thrown off the track by a broken rail, sending the engine ploughing its way a distance of sixty yards, when it suddenly stopped. All on board escaped injury.

BILL OF EXCEPTIONS IN STOKES' CASE.

The bill of exceptions in favor of Stokes has been completed, and will soon be argued before Judge Boardman. If he will not grant a new trial the bill will be taken before every one of the thirty-one Judges of the Supreme Court. Stokes was much dejected yesterday.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF NAILS AND SPIKES.

The manufacturers of American cut nails and spikes of the Atlantic States, at a special meeting here yesterday, decided to reduce their wholesale prices fifty cents per keg.

KILLED BY KEROSENE.

In Brooklyn to-day, a woman named Barker died from the effects of kerosene being thrown on a stove last night, by a drunken man named Barr.

OBJECTIONS TO A DEPUTY.

The City Chamberlain has addressed a remonstrating letter to Mayor Havemeyer for his appointment of Foley as Deputy Chamberlain.

PRAYER FOR THE PRESS.

The Evangelical Prayer meeting yesterday devoted its time to praying for the purity of the press.

NEW YORK, January 12, 1873.

FEES ON A CONFISCATED VESSEL.

Judge Benedict, of the United States District Court, yesterday, in the case of the brig Monte Cristo, confiscated by the Government, decided that the claims against the vessel for informers' and other fees can be paid from the registry of the Court here, instead of waiting to receive them through the Treasury Department at Washington. This decision will facilitate the reception of dues very materially, saving months of delay.

EXTRADITION CASE HEARD.

The case of Henry William Morgan, traveling agent of George Pim & Co., of Liverpool, whose extradition is sought by the Bern on a charge of having forged an endorsement to the amount of £1,118, was before the United States Commissioners yesterday, and adjourned till Tuesday.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

At a meeting of the East River Bridge Company Commissioners, in Brooklyn, yesterday, W. C. Kingsley was appointed General Superintendent, and the question of change of charter referred to a committee of five.

MILITARY REUNION.

Hawkins' Zouaves will have a general reunion on February 8th, the anniversary of the brilliant bayonet charge at Roanoke Island. Former commanders under whom the regiment served will be invited.

INDIGNANT CONDUCTORS.

It is understood all conductors of the Harlem Railroad have tendered their resignations in consequence of an order requiring them to keep check books of their receipts and give a punched ticket to each passenger paying a fare.

OIL MATTERS.

New Strikes and Condition of Old Wells.

The *Oilmen's Journal* says: The Templeton & Foster well, on the J. B. Jamison farm, near Petrolia, has been producing since the 27th of December, and is reported as doing full ninety barrels per day. The production of the old wells in the Petrolia district is falling off rapidly.

W. R. Galey, John H. Galey and W. G. Banks are the owners of a well on the Scott farm, near Petrolia, which has been pumping for more than a week, and is reported as

Charles Pabe's well, on the Blaney farm, Petrolia district, is doing fully forty barrels per day. The old Fannie Jane well, on the same farm, is now pumpering about fifteen barrels.

We clip the following from the Butler *Herald* of this week: The Bounie Brook well has reached a depth of between twelve and thirteen hundred feet. There is great trouble experienced in consequence of a large flow of salt water, which was reached at a depth of 1,040 feet. This may necessitate additional casing or the adoption of some other means by which the water can be shut off.

The Morrison well, or Jamison, as it has been called by some, still continues to pump about 175 barrels. We hear that the purchasers have realized a considerable amount in cash over the above what they paid for it.

The Howard well, on the Weller farm, St. Petersburg district, is pumping thirty barrels per day.

We take the following from the Oil City "Derrick:" There are forty six producing wells on the Lewis Campbell, the Gibson, Scott and Adams, Jamison and the Blaney farms, averaging twenty-three barrels each. The three wells on the Jamison farm, owned by Dimick, Nesbitt & Co., are averaging a little over 6 barrels.

Klinger Jordan well No. 1 is doing twenty-five barrels. Their No. 2 is doing nothing. Dimick, Nesbitt & Co. have six producing wells on the Blaney farm, averaging fifty-five barrels each. There are three other wells on the same farm, owned by the Blaney Farm Oil Company, averaging twenty barrels each. The Jennings well, on the Craig farm, near the above, was finished on Tuesday. It is doing eighty barrels per day. The Grace & Irwin well, between the Salisbury and the Jennings wells, on the J. B. Campbell farm, is in the boulder and promises big. The Salisbury well on the J. B. Campbell farm, southwest of the McClaymonds farm, struck on Tuesday and flows at the rate of 150 barrels per day.

C. D. Angell has sold a five-eighths interest in the Moore and Hopler farms; 270 acres for $83,750.

A new well on the Ashback farm, owned by several drillers and others who combined their labor and spare change in the enterprise, was struck on Sunday, and may be considered good for over fifty barrels. It is located within a mile of the Brawley well, and no less than thirty-five others are going down in the immediate vicinity.

The James Campbell farm, on Bear Creek, two miles below Petrolia, has one well producing fifteen barrels a day. The Klingler and Jordan well No. 2, on Jamison farm, is doing fifteen barrels since they burned her. One of the wells on the land recently sold by Moorhead, Wood & Co, to M. Brownson, has been brought up to sixty barrels.

The Brawley well No. 1, on the Say farm, is doing fifty barrels; No. 2 is doing thirty five and No. 3 is just being finished. The Dean Bros. & Collins' well, on the same farm, is doing twenty-five and the Asa Say well forty barrels a day. The Levi Gibson farm, two miles below Petrolia, has three producing wells, averaging twenty-five barrels each. The Givens well, on the Shaffer farm, is down to six barrels.

We have the following to report from the St. Petersburg district: Tabor, McComber & Co. completed a well on the Eli Logue farm, south side of the Clarion river, on Thursday of last week. It is a good twenty-five barrel well. Another well on the same farm was struck on Friday last, and is good for thirty-five barrels. B. B. Campbell is the owner.

The total shipments from Petrolia Station from July 1st to date is given as follows: Grudge, 205,901 barrels; refined, 5,364 barrels; distillate, 4,167.

THE IRON TRADE.

Meeting of the National Association of Iron Manufacturers—Gratifying Progress in the Production of Iron—Mechanical Puddling—Free Banking Bill Endorsed—Iron Ores to be Classified for the Centennial Exhibition.

The meeting of the National Association of Iron Manufacturers held in Philadelphia last week, was an important convocation, and—as we learn from fuller details than were sent by telegraph—much interesting information respecting the American iron industry was elicited. More than 70 mills were represented, and a very confident spirit was evinced by the assembled iron-masters who expect a prosperous year. The report of the Secretary, Vinditor P. Lloyd, on the wisdom of Industrial Protection, and showed a very satisfactory state of things in the iron trade. It stated that the building of 105 new blast furnaces was begun and completed last year, and it is expected 70 others will be built this year. There were also 35 new rolling mills constructed last year, some of which were of very large size. Beside this, almost all the existing works added improved machinery, or otherwise increased their productive capacity. Ten other rolling mills are projected. Statistics given from advanced copies of the census returns and showed an immense increase in the extent of the iron industry between the years 1860 and 1870, resulting from the Protective policy maintained during that period.

Mr. Samuel Danks was introduced to the meeting, and addressed the members at considerable length in regard to the practical benefits of his puddling furnace. He has lately returned from England, where he succeeded in introducing about fifty of his furnaces, with a prospect that the invention will be generally adopted. In the United States these furnaces are in successful operation in Cincinnati, Chattanooga, Tenn., and at the Millvale Works, near Pittsburgh, where a large mill has just been added at an expense of $500,000, intended to contain five of these furnaces.

Among the general business done was a resolution favoring Senator Buckingham's bill "establishing a free and liberal banking system based on United States bonds as security," and one favoring the appointment by the Centennial Commission of a commissioner to collect, analyze, and classify the iron ores of the United States for display at the centennial exhibition of 1876. Among the matters informally discussed was the forming of a central body representing the different associations which would in readiness they left Chicago with the intention of being married when they reached New York, if not pursued.

HOME NEWS.

For Rent.

Several rooms in the GAZETTE Building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. For terms, &c., apply at GAZETTE Counting Room.

Disturbing a Church Service.

Yesterday forenoon, about eleven o'clock, two men who were drunk, entered the Smithfield street M. E. Church, at the corner of Seventh avenue, while the congregation were engaged in service, and created considerable disturbance. Officer Emil Berger was called in and took the men to the lock-up, where they gave their names as Samuel Bell and Patrick Maston. They will have a hearing this morning.

Indianized—A Man Loses His Scalp.

A laborer, whose name could not be ascertained, was seriously injured while at work excavating on one of the new streets in the Thirty-fifth ward, (Temperanceville), on Saturday, a quantity of dirt fell upon him, forcing his head violently against the wheel of a cart that stood near, tearing off the scalp, and leaving the scalp entirely bare. Dr. Ballantine was summoned, and did all in his power for the injured man. His recovery is doubtful.

A Colored Man Knocked Down.

A colored man whose name it was impossible to ascertain was knocked down at an early hour this moping, at the corner of Grant street and Seventh avenue. He was pretty badly injured, whether he was robbed or not is unknown. The intention undoubtedly was robbery. The wounded man was carried to his home, as soon as assistance could be found an alarm was given and officers started in pursuit, but up to three o'clock had not succeeded in arresting the assaulting party or parties.

Coal.

A small steamboat which plies between here and West Virginia was frozen up in coming down or the Monongahela river on Friday night, opposite Glenwood, on the Connellsville Railroad. The passengers remained on board until Saturday morning, when they started to go ashore to take the eight o'clock train on the Connellsville Road. In leaving the boat one of the passengers fell through the ice, and as a consequence was compelled to swim ashore. The perspiration was descending in immense drops from his body when he struck land once more.

Discriminating Against Home Interests.

We have frequently, during the past few days, heard expressions of surprise that the Pittsburgh Gas Company, in letting the contracts for their new tank and gasometer, should discriminate against responsible home firms when the differences in the lowest bids, in both instances, were, comparatively, very slight. Take, for instance, the bids for the gasometer: Mr. C. J. Schultz, an entirely responsible manufacturer of this city, offered to fulfil the contract for $69,900.00, and Morris, Tasker & Co., of Philadelphia, for $69,000.00. The latter was given the contract.

Now it would appear that the complaints made, (and they do not come from interested parties) are well founded, and no wonder that Pittsburghers don't credit the company with having any good feeling for her interests. In this instance, for a difference of $900.00 on work involving nearly $40,000.00, the city is given the go-by. The Gas Company has no other support but Pittsburghers, and they ought to, in all respect that the corporation, when possible, shall support home manufacturers.

Burglaries.

On Saturday morning between six and seven o'clock, burglars entered the furnishing store of Grier and Dickson, No. 424 Penn street, and succeeded in taking off some two hundred dollars worth of goods, and ten dollars in money. The gun store of Mr. Schutte, No. 330 Liberty street, was also entered about the same time, as they happened to awaken the proprietor who resides over the store, and who started in pursuit of the intruder with a revolver. They left in haste, the contents of two barrels of a revolver following them without effect. The door of the store, No. 334 Liberty street, was also tried, but the thieves evidently were disturbed as they did not succeed in forcing the door open.

At an early hour on Saturday morning, the grocery store of George Arthurs, at the corner of Logan and Franklin streets, was entered by burglars, who gained access by means of a "Jimmy," with which the door was pried open. Ten dollars in cash, and about one hundred dollars worth of goods were taken.

The store of a German named Mulgang, on the corner of Hazel and Townsend street, was robbed on Saturday morning of about fifteen dollars in money. In neither case has any clue been obtained.

MAYHEM.

A Couple of Cannibals Attempt to Chew Each Other Up.

On Saturday night a fight occurred between two men at Anderson's tavern, at the corner of Wood and Water streets, which resulted in disfiguring the countenance of one, and giving a serious wound to the other. Thomas Rieley, it seems, was sitting in the saloon when a party of drunken men entered and soon created a disturbance, which resulted in a fight between Rieley and Thomas Johnston. Rieley got one of Johnston's thumbs in his mouth and bit it severely. His opponent, trying the same weapon, bit as Rieley's face, and took off the end of his nose. The police arrived at this stage of the battle, and the men were placed in the lock-up. A physician was summoned to dress the wounds of Rieley, but the injured man was so crazed by liquor that the operation could not be performed. Yesterday morning the injured member was spliced on. Rieley then made an information before the Deputy Mayor, charging Johnston with mayhem, and Johnston preferred a charge of felonious assault and battery against Rieley. The two men were dismissed on the charge of disorderly conduct, and committed to jail for a hearing on the charges preferred against each other.

FRUSTRATED.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Break Jail.

James Campbell and Thomas Dunn, two notorious characters who have been confined in the county jail on a charge of burglary, were detected on Saturday morning in an attempt to escape from their cell. For some time Deputy-warden Smith had been watching the men rather suspiciously, knowing their character, and about two o'clock on Saturday morning his attention was attracted by a peculiar move in the cell occupied by Campbell and Dunn, and upon opening the door suddenly, he discovered the two men in the act of cutting a hole through the iron plate lining of the cell. They had been amply provided with tools, as a knife, eight bits of different sizes, a can of oil, and a large quantity of putty were found in their possession. They had marked a square, about eighteen inches in size, on the side next to the outside wall, and had already cut through some ten or twelve holes. It was evidently the intention to drill the holes close enough so that the plate could be wrenched out. They were handcuffed, outside the plate, a solid stone wall three feet in thickness, but their tools would have enabled them to work a hole through if they had not been discovered. The Deputy Warden placed the prisoners from the cell, secured the prisoners firmly, and then left them. They have had a number of visitors during the time they have been in jail. Some of the visitors, provided with permits, were allowed to go inside the cells, and it is supposed the tools were furnished by some of them.

The prisoners were taken into Court on Saturday morning, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for a term of six and a half years each.

THE "KNOX" FARM.

The Property in the Bankruptcy Court—The Final Distriouion of the Case.

A few days ago Messrs. R. C. Cummings & Co., lessee's of the Knox Fruit Farm, filed an application for adjudication in bankruptcy, and Saturday the case came up for argument. It seems that the farm was sold or leased by the late Rev. J. Knox to Messrs. Cummings & Co. After the death of Mr. Knox the executrators obtained executions against Messrs. Cummings & Co., and the property was seized and notice of proposed sale given. Other creditors of the firm obtained executions, and then, as a means of securing a settlement of the difficulties, the firm filed a petition in the United States Court, asking to be adjudicated as bankrupts. They also asked for injunctions to restrain the executions, which were proceeding with the sale under their executions.

When the motion for an injunction came before Judge McCandless, S. Schoyer, Jr., Esq., appearing for Messrs. Cummings & Co., and T. Watson representing the execution creditors, the court granted the injunctions, and the matter will now proceed under the provisions of the bankrupt law. On motion of Mr. Watson, F. Waldey was appointed provisional assignee, with power to dispose of the blooming plants now in the hot house, and to take charge of the property, so that no unnecessary loss will be caused by the delay.

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

A Union Depot Adventure.

Simonds and Son—that signature can be found upon the register of the Union Depot Hotel. There is nothing extraordinary in the signature, but appearances created a suspicion that all was not right. The old man was nervous. He was rather portly and appeared very anxious to go on the fast train east. What made things look somewhat out of the regular order was this. The youth was handsome, his appearance as to dress comme il faut, he had hair of a beautiful auburn hue that hung in elegant wavy ringlets covering his neck. His nose was regular, and a most superb mouth with dainty dimples in his chin, and a set of teeth like pearls, so pure and white. Suspicion was occasioned from the fact that "Pere" showed extraordinary affection for his *garcon*, who undoubtedly showed many symptoms of effeminacy. The police around the depot were ordered to watch the pair. The young man, if we may call him so, carried in his *petite* hand a beautiful little red traveling satchel. They ate their supper like other folks and finally at eight thirty-five departed on their way east. Now comes dame rumor. Some one asks who are they? Well so far as known they are from Chicago. The father, Mr. Simonds, so called, was a well-to-do merchant in that little burg, a bachelor, who fell in love with the daughter of a dentist. It was love at first sight. They met in Wabash avenue stage. Their eyes proclaimed the glance of cupid's unmerciful sting, cards were exchanged and the gentleman was invited to the young ladies house. For some time things went "merry as a marriage bell," and they "billed and cooed," finally becoming engaged.

The news of the engagement was broken to the parents, who, of course, found objections sufficient, bringing in as arguments May and December, too old, etc. But the maiden loved, and marry she would the object of her affection. The told her affianced of the feeling of her parents towards him, and as a result the situation was reviewed and an elopement was determined upon. So on Friday last all being in readiness they left Chicago with the intention of being married when they reached New York, if not pursued.

BREVITIES.

....A beautiful Sunday.

....Churches were well attended yesterday.

....City Councils meet to-day at two o'clock.

....Gov. Hartranft will be inaugurated on the 20th instant.

....The police are making it hot for the burglars in this vicinity.

....The latest Liberal "slug" at Alderman McMaster's Saturday.

....Fire Marshal Butler has an office in the new municipal building.

....The delightful weather brought out many promenaders upon our thoroughfares yesterday.

....Owing to illness in Judge Kirkpatrick's family, the District Court will not be in session to-day.

....A meeting of Allegheny Councils will be held on to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at 7 o'clock P. M.

....The alarm of fire from box 47, at half-past seven oclock on Saturday morning, proved a false alarm.

....On next Friday the Heath Zouaves will turn out on a street parade, in command of Lieut. S. A. Harr.

....Matrimonial infelicity was represented in three petitions for divorce in the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday.

....The Ladies' Tract Society of Allegheny City will hold their annual meeting in Dr. Swift's church to-day at three o'clock.

....Through a horse attached to a loaded coal cart delayed traffic on Smithfield street, near Fifth avenue, several hours on Saturday.

....A broken rail on the P. F. W. & C. R. R. at Mansfield, threw the Pacific express from the track on Friday night, and slightly injured a few of the passengers.

....Practical iron workers will please read the notice, in another column, calling attention to a new enterprise. The parties are reliable, and "mean business."

....The week of prayer was very generally observed in the various churches, and in many instance the daily evening services will be continued during the present week.

....The "non-explosive" cases were heard before the Mayor Saturday last, but were not concluded. They were postponed until next Saturday afternoon at three o'clock.

....On Saturday morning Coroner West received a dispatch from Elizabeth borough, notifying him that a child had been found dead. A justice was deputized to hold an inquest.

....The extremes of weather were well represented in the frigidity of Saturday morning, and the balmy atmosphere of last evening; but the most of folks would rather not be put through so suddenly.

....A freight train was thrown from the track by a broken axle on the Allegheny City, yesterday, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. What amount of damage was done could not be ascertained.

....On Saturday morning a little boy playing on Troy Hill, Allegheny, tried to slide down the hill-side on a cake of ice, in which he succeeded by rolling to the bottom and bruising himself severely about the body.

....Mayor Blackmore left the city on Saturday night for New York, for the purpose of contracting for the new police uniforms. He will be absent four or five days, during which time Alderman O'Donnell will officiate as Mayor.

....About ten o'clock yesterday morning a brakeman whose name could not be ascertained had his hand badly crushed while coupling cars at the freight depot of the United States, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, Dr. Kirker, of Allegheny, dressed the injured member.

....A man giving his name as Hugh Hill, entered the lockup yesterday, and wished to be sent to the Work House for sixty days, as he had no home. He was locked up as requested, and his case will be disposed of this morning; but as he has the paralysis, and would be of little service at the Work House, he will probably be sent to the Poor House.

....On Saturday a Pleasant Valley street car, while going down Robinson street, Allegheny, the mules attached to it became frightened and ran away. A lady passenger, who became frightened, jumped out upon the pavement while the car was under full headway, but fortunately she struck square upon her feet and was not injured. The mules were caught before any damage was done.

....The creditors of the late Philip Mertz, the banker, are getting anxious for a settlement of affairs. The report of the Auditor was filed last week, and the claimants hopefully turned toward the office of the clerk of the orphans court to receive their money; but as objections were filed, he case has been put on the argument list, and the creditors will have another weary wait until the last week in Febuary.

....About nine o'clock Saturday evening, as a car of the Central Passenger Railway was going up Liberty street, it came in contact with the opposite direction became unmanageable, and came down the hill at a terrible rate, colliding with the up-hill car near High street. The level condition of the street there averted a serious accident. Nobody was hurt. The horses attached to the down car broke loose and ran away, but were recaptured near Smithfield street on Fifth avenue.

....The Baltimore *Gazette* says: A delegation of distillers from Pittsburgh, accompanied by Representative Kelly, was at the Internal Revenue Bureau Friday, in relation to the question of the liability of spirits of sediment for discrepancy between the marks on the barrel and the actual proof therein, when such proof has been raised by the heating process. Ten barrels were recently seized by internal revenue officials at Pittsburgh. The question will be further argued, and submitted to the commissioner in writing.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

THERE were ten common cases disposed of in the Allegheny Mayor's office yesterday.

THIRTY-THREE common cases were disposed of by Deputy Mayor O'Donnell, yesterday morning, from the lock-up.

CHRIST. BURNS paid twenty-five dollars and costs for the pleasures of a spree, into the Allegheny treasury yesterday.

"SPOTTY" RICHARDS received a sentence of ninety days by Deputy Mayor O'Donnell, yesterday morning, for drunkenness and vagrancy.

GEORGE SCHIMSHAW goes to the Work House for sixty days for whipping his wife, getting drunk, etc. He was sent from Allegheny city yesterday.

PETE HARRINGTON and George Gardner were sent to the work-house for thirty days each, at the hearing yesterday morning, on charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

H. SCHULTZ, made an information before Alderman Hubert, charging Michael Schelmanate, a tavern keeper, with assault and battery in kicking him out of his bar-room. Warrant issued.

DEPUTY MAYOR NICHOLS, of Lawrenceville, sent Margaret Morgan to the work-house for thirty days, yesterday, on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, on oath of Wm. Tibbett.

DEPUTY MAYOR HOLLINGSHEAD, of the Thirty-fifth ward, (Temperanceville,) fined Thomas Duncan and James Devin twenty-five dollars and costs each, for insulting respectable German woman who having become benumbed by the cold went into Wood's rolling mill to get warm on Saturday.

THOMAS MCCARTHY, James Burns, John Kelley and James Donnelly were arrested on Saturday night for disorderly conduct at the Young Men's Home. At the hearing yesterday morning, before Deputy Mayor O'Donnell, McCarthy and Burns were sent to the work-house for thirty days each, and the others were released upon the payment of a fine.

The Following Properties to Rent by Cole & Irwin, Nos. 68 and 70, Fifth Avenue, Maltby Building. Possession April 1st.

NO. 1. OAKLAND.

To let. Residence situate on Bouquet street, within 1½ miles of Court House, and 5 minutes' walk from street railway. Brick House with 7 rooms and hall, with 1¾ acres of ground; shade trees, flowers, fruit, &c.; stable and carriage house.

NO. 2. PITTSBURGH.

No. 159 Smithfield st., 12 rooms suitable for living rooms, light manufacturing, or offices, to let as a whole or separate. One of the best locations in the city.

NO. 3. EAST LIBERTY.

Brick and frame house of 7 rooms and hall, stable and carriage house. Large lot. This property is situate on the famous Penn avenue. Desirable location.

NO. 4. BELLEFIELD—14TH WARD.

Frame house 7 rooms and hall, good cellar and water, with ¾ acre of ground, fruit, flowers, &c. Situate on Neville st., within 2 squares of street railway.

NO. 5. TEMPERANCEVILLE.

An elegant country residence, overlooking the two cities, and only ¾ of a mile from the Point ferry. Frame house of 10 rooms and hall, splendid cellar, ¾ acre of ground, with fruit, stabling for horse and carriage; good water, and plenty of shade.

NO. 6. EAST LIBERTY.

Frame house, seven rooms and hall. Large lot, 80 by 200, with fruit, walks, &c. Situate on River avenue, 4 minutes' walk of station. A very convenient house, and of easy access to street cars and Penna. R. R.

NO. 7. BELLEFIELD—14TH WARD.

Two-story brick house of 7 rooms and hall, situate cor. Dithridge and Fillmore sts., within two squares of Fifth avenue and the street railway. Gas and water.

NO. 8. HAWKINS STATION—P. R. R.

Residence of 7 rooms and hall; good cellar. 1 19-160 acres of ground, with fruit, flowers, stable and carriage house; good running water. Within 3 minutes' walk of station.

NO. 9. BRUSHTON STATION, P. R. R., PARK PLACE.

New brick house, 6 rooms and hall; good water. Elegant finished house, with marble mantles. Good sized lot; of easy access to Penn avenue, and within 7 minutes' walk of station.

NO. 10. EAST LIBERTY.

Elegant country residence, situate at East Liberty, Sheridan avenue. Brick house of 7 rooms, hall and summer kitchen, stable and carriage house, good cellar and plenty of water, ⅓ acre of ground, with fruit, flowers, shrubbery, &c.

NO. 11. ALLEGHENY CITY—NO. 44 PALO ALTO ST.

Brick house of 7 rooms, hall, and bath room, good cellar; gas and water. This property is situate within 1¼ square of North avenue and the Parks; beautiful shade trees in front; one of the most desirable locations in the two cities.

NO. 12. EAST LIBERTY.

Suburban residence, brick house, 8 rooms and hall; cellar; laundry in basement; house and premises in good order. ½ acre of ground, handsomely laid out, with fruit, flowers, shrubbery, walks, &c.; carriage house and stable; situate on River avenue, two squares from Penn avenue, and 4 minutes' walk from station.

NO. 13. BELLEFIELD.

Two new brick houses, 7 rooms and hall; excellent cellars; good water; gas; house in excellent order. Situate on Craig st., 2 squares from Fifth avenue; good neighborhood.

Basement corner of 6th street (late St. Clair) and Penn st., elegant business location.

COLE & IRWIN.

Open To-Day,

With an elegant assortment of Arizona Diamonds. No. 38 Fifth avenue.

See the New Diamonds,

Bright and sparkling, with solid gold setting. No. 38 Fifth avenue.

THE COUNCIL CAUCUS.

The Republican Members in Consultation—An Exciting Canvass—The Candidates Nominated.

The city building on Saturday afternoon, presented much the appearance of a huge bee-hive. The action of the caucus of the Republican members of Councils was the culmination of one of the most exciting times in the municipal affairs that Pittsburgh has witnessed for some time.

The time for the meeting was announced at half-past one o'clock, but even an hour previous to that time, a large and anxious crowd had assembled about the building, and as the Councilmen passed through on their way to the Chamber of the Common Branch, they were obliged to run the gauntlet of a host of candidates and their numerous friends, who fired cards and compliments at them in profusion. The amount of printed pasteboard scattered about, indicted that the job printers had enjoyed a successful run of business.

The caucus was called to order shortly after the appointed time, and Mr. John R. McCune, of the Fourth ward, was chosen chairman. Messrs. R. H. Smith, C. P. Duff and A. C. Hays were appointed tellers.

A resolution providing for seperate street and wharf committees of the South Side districts was adopted.

A resolution increasing the number of English papers for doing the city printing to two was offered, but laid on the table.

The balloting for candidates was then commenced and resulted as follows:

CITY ENGINEER.		CITY GAUGER.	
A. Dempster	78	David Martin	34
H. Neal	12	J. L. Porsaithe	34
ASSESSOR.		John Robb	6
Thomas H. Phelps	70		
Capt. Isaac Cline	19		

SUPERINTENDENT OF MARKETS.

The contest between Messrs. Caskey and Richards for this office was very close and exciting, but resulted in favor of the former by the following vote:

Joseph Caskey.... 50 I. B. Richards..... 41

CLERK OF MARKETS.

Mr. James F. Moore had no opposition for Clerk of Markets and was nominated by acclamation.

MARKET CLERK, SOUTH SIDE.

P. N. Fearson	65	F. Schmunk	28

MONONGAHELA WHARFMASTER.

| | 1st ballot. |